CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28681—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SURAT	3142	600	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3988	600	L. R. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. PERIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th March.

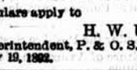
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3283	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

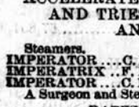
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th March, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 5th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

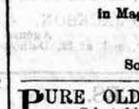
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,675 tons, on the 6th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
"****" BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Fruity Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Cha eau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanond Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Picnics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

GOLF KIT.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FORGAN AND TOM MORRIS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Balls, Eclipse V.A. 1 Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28, per doz.		9 0	10 0
Brassy Spoons, Cleeks, Irons (Lofting or Pitching), Niblicks, Iron, Brass	each	4 12	5 4
Play Club or Driver, Putters, Spoons—Long, Short, Middle	,,	4 4	4 12

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

INDENTS.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co. 289 High Holborn, LONDON.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and o Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a posiion to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	300

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TEAS.
For Terms apply to the
Sole Agents.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!
WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each ,, 13 0
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—Collar, Chest, Height.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY *FETES*, MALABAR POINT,
IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
PROGRAMME
FOR FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892.
Entrance, Rs. 3; Season Ticket-holders free.

4-30 P. M.
OPENING RECEPTION.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF 4 STALLS,
Under the Management of
H. E. Lady Harris. | Mrs. Hogg.
Mrs. Arnott. | Mrs. Breul.
All in Fancy Costume.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
RIFLE COMPETITION,
(On the Range Back Bay Sea Shore),
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
Major and Mrs. Von Donop,
Assisted by the Flower of the Bombay Army.
AFFINITY STAKES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THE WONDERFUL DIPPING WELL AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. POTTINGER.

6 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
THEATRE ROYAL,
(In the Dining Hall)
BY
POONA AMATEURS.
A
GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. DIMMOCK, and assisted by Mr. PESTONJEE N. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.
MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.

7 P.M.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

A TABLE D'HOTE DINNER will be held at the "Crofters' Arms," Malabar Point, in connection with the Fancy Fete, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 7-45 and 9 p.m. Any Gentlemen wishing to make up parties will much oblige by sending their names and the number of their guests to the Manager at least 24 hours before the Dinner. Early applications are invited as the space available will not accommodate more than 100. A carefully considered *Menu* is being prepared, and none but the choicest of Wines will be provided.

We believe the Dinners provided by the Management of the Crofters' Arms compare favourably with those of any other Restaurant.

J. FOWLE, Captain,
Agent and Manager, Crofters' Arms,
Malabar Point.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, March 2 1892.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1892, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.

(2) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March. 1892.

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company immediately after the Annual General Meeting of the said Company for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and 1887."

Should the Resolution be passed a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.

Dated the 1st Day of March, 1892.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with full knowledge of Pumping Machinery. Also a good FITTER. Also a MINER, competent for all Shaft Work. Salaries according to qualification.

Apply with copies of certificates to
THE MANAGER,
Mysore Haruhalli Gold Mining Co.,
Arsikere via Dharwar.

NOTICE.

THE SOLE AGENCY of the BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS of MANGALORE and CANNANORE has THIS DAY been TRANSFERRED to MR. J. NEUBERG, Madows Street, who will henceforth supply "MISSION" TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, &c.

WARDEN AND Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1892.

AGREEABLY with the above, I have THIS DAY taken over the SOLE AGENCY for the SALE of the BASEL MISSION TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 1st March, 1892.

PREPARATION FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.
KID REVIVER, MELTONIAN CREAM,
PEERLESS GLOSS.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of POONDLIK ANANTA PAI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ANANDRAO POONDLIK POY, the eldest son of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 1st Day of March, 1892.

MR. ANANDRAO POONDLIK POY,
Petitioner in Person.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકમહમદની કું
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
Admission free to Soldiers and Sailors.
Ladies' Session.....11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon do.....5 to 7 p.m.
Evening do.....8-30 to 11 p.m.
An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.
NUGENT & CO.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE
CIRCUS PROGRAMMES.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1892.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE.
THE COMIC CLOWNS will introduce their GIANTESS,
A MYRIAD of SOMERSAULTS
By the FEELEY BROS.
APOLLO and CASSANDRA,
By Miss Minnie and Fred Stelling,
LA JEUX DE ROSE
By Miss Cicelia, Miss Minnie, and Madame Fillis.
THE CHARLTON TROUPE,
In their Classical and Exquisite Musical Act.
THE PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES,
SEBASTIAN'S GRAND BARE BACK TRICK ACT.
WALLETT! WALLETT!!
THE KING OF JESTERS,
THE LILLIPUTIAN GYMNASTS,
DICKY AND AMALIA,
E. STELLING, THE EQUESTRIAN.
PROF. BEAUMONT AND LITTLE ALICE
In their Grand
AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT
IN A LARGE GLASS TANK OF WATER.

Prices of Admission:—
Boxes per Seat..Rs. 4. | Second Class Chairs per Seat..Rs. 2
Stalls per Seat..Rs. 3. | Second Class Gallery Carpeted.....Re. 1.
Third Class Gallery 8 Annas.
ZENANA GALLERY COMFORTABLY FITTED UP FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF NATIVE LADIES.
Rs. 3 per Seat.
No Half Price to the Evening Performances.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 4 P. M.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN DAILY,
From 9 A.M. till 12 A.M., and from 2-30 P.M. till 5-30 P.M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
Will be held on SATURDAY, March 12th, at Mahim, at 4-30 p.m.
(*Not* SATURDAY, March 5th, as previously announced.)
The Hon. SIR RAYMOND WEST has kindly consented to preside.
All Friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT DAMAUN.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction, either in one or more lots by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., at their rooms THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 o'clock p.m:—

One piece of vacant ground at Rua dos Pescadores, No. 67, (adjoining the ground occupied by the Travellers' Bungalow), measuring approximately 170 feet by 180 feet or thereabouts.

One piece of ground at Rua dos Pescadores, No. 68, near the Travellers' Bungalow, measuring approximately 110 feet by 180 feet or thereabouts, together with a kutcha-built godown and also some timber slabs of Porebunder stone and tiles which are on the premises.

One piece of ground at Kutheria, admeasuring approximately 101 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth or thereabouts, together with an upper-storied house built thereon of bricks and chunam. The property is fazendarees, and liable to rent payable to the Portuguese Government and to the Fazendar.

The premises are sold by C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee in conjunction with Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, who is at present the owner of the premises.

For further particulars and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, at the Old Secretariat, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 3, 1892.

Established in A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

TO LET.

ON the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Gilbert.

A small BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly, next door to Mr. Wadya's.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other bran new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Moca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheques and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any Circle of payment and approved Cheques on Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. M. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club will be held at the office, Sleator Road, Tardeo, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 8-30 a.m.

TOM Le MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

1st February 1892.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for Her Majesty's HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE, Bombay, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS, up to Friday, 11th March, 1892.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Capt., Superintendent,
Her Majesty's House of Correction, and
Governor, Government Workhouse.

Byculla, 22nd February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs Solitaires, and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
DYNAMITE AND DETONATORS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of
6,000 lbs very best Swiss Dynamite.
65,000 best Sextuple Detonators.

Terms:—Cash on delivery at the Stores, Mormugao.
Reply at once to
AGENT,
W. I. P. Railway.
Mormugao.

February, 24, 1892.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, January 1st, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.....Rs. 26
Six Months.....,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rate from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 6s. 6d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitehall, London.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs.	225
Do. do. Piano	,,	290
Do. do. Piano	,,	375
Square Piano Ebonized	,,	375
Do. Rosewood	,,	425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
Grand Piano by Broadwood	,,	350
Do. Ebonized	,,	450
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

THE AGRA BANK, (Limited.),

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£1,30,000.

London Bankers—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

Branches—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

Agencies in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other Stocks, and Shares bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Communications should be addressed, and all Remittances made payable to The Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay Branch—15, Rampart Row.

May 16, 1891.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, Limited.

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....£ 250,000
Reserve Fund.....£ 223,000
Uncalled Capital.....£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Deposit Accounts.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-10
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-1	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.

2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.

3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.

4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.

6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

The new REDUCED PREMIUMS of the COMPANY will be found to compare very favourably with those of other ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, while the Positive System itself secures many advantages which are not elsewhere obtainable.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

29, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£742,553
,,	1880	£333,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Funds now amount to	£4,341,784
Total Accumulated Funds	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

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Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

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Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	,,	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 982½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	17⅝
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	12⅝
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	150	7½	195
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	40
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	106
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	100nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	1,025
Do. New Issue	500	375	63	67½	3,775
Bombay Ice Co.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	955
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	80
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	85
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	400
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	303
Karrachee Ice Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	103
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	1	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	10	103	10	102
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	5-8	18½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	6,000	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg.	245	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,435
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Ripon Mills	925	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	205
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	120
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	34
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	250	Rs. 20	177½
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	520
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	465
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Bengal	1,080	250	all	Rs. 35	367½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	557½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	370
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	310
	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	825

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-14 Nominal.
China Leaf	"	23-13 "
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	23-3 "
Do. do. new	"	23-6 "
Australia do.	"	23-12 "
Bombay do.	"	23-11 "
English Sovereigns	"	14-15
Do. Drazos	"	14-14-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	227 Nominal.
Maxican do.	"	223 "
Euro-France	"	205 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Third Day.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Club Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
British Empire Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Kt. Companion (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Electra (s), from Aden; Culna (s), Calcutta; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Amra (s), for Colombo, &c.; Mameluke (s), Marseilles; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c.; King Arthur (s), Mussowa; and Etona (s), Antwerp.

YACHT CLUB DANCE.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 7th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ionia and Asia entered and the s. s. Mameluke left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Emir entered the dock on Tuesday and the s. s. Altonoure yesterday. The s. s. King Arthur and Krishna left it yesterday.

THE FANCY FETES, MALABAR POINT.—As it is found impossible to hold the fancy fete on Saturday, the 12th, it will be held on Saturday, the 5th March, as previously advertised.

PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—The fifth match of the first ties resulted in a win for R. J. Tata by 6-1, 6-4. The last match will come off this evening (Thursday) at 4-30 between S. C. Setna and K. E. Bamjee.

BURGLARY AT DOONGREE STREET.—Goolam Hoosein Mahomed, a Khoja, living on the first floor of a house at Doongree Street, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday night, somebody broke into his room and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 472.

GOA NEWS.—The reported nomination of Vice-Admiral Sampayo to the Governor-Generalship of Goa, turns out to be unfounded, and Senhor Alvares Ferreira is spoken of as likely to receive the appointment. Senhor Forjaz de Serpa Pimental has been relieved of the post of Governor of Damaun, and Senhor Julio Jose Marques da Costa has succeeded him.

THE MUNSHI PRIZE.—The second annual prize in memory of the late Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Munshi has been awarded to Mr. Hasan Mya Sharfaddin Khalil for having obtained the highest number of marks in Persian. The prize was handed to the winner by her Excellency Lady Harris at the prize-distribution of the Elphinstone High School on behalf of Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi and his sons.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Hotel for dinner, this evening, at 8 p.m.:—

Overture.....Du Calif of Bagdad.....Boieldieu.
Valse.....Star of Love.....F. Fure.
Selection.....The Yeomen of the Guard.....Sullivan.
Polka.....The Admiral's Broom.....O. Roeder.
Interlude.....La dance de Clochete.....Wolton.
Selection.....Margorie.....G. Miller.
Valse.....Garden of Memories.....Sellers.
Interlude.....Music Hath Charm.....Crowe.
Gavotte.....Ceque Dausait Grand Mere....Walton.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PARSEE MARRIAGE.—A marriage in Parsee high life took place yesterday, at "Mazagon Castle," the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., between Dr. Framjee Eduljee Davar, surgeon-dentist, and a grand-daughter, of Sir Jamsetjee, the second baronet, and daughter of Mr. Nowrojee Jeevajee Vacha. The marriage procession, which consisted of a large number of influential and prominent Parsee gentlemen, started about 6 p.m. from "Byramjee Hall," the residence of Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, which had been lent to the bride-groom and his friends, and arrived soon after at "Mazagon Castle," where the wedding ceremony was performed. Separate feasts were given afterwards at Byramjee Hall and Mazagon Castle to the friends and relatives of the bridegroom and bride respectively.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Sharifa, aged 12 years, daughter of a butcher, living at Khara Tank Road. On the 19th ultimo, the deceased was dressing herself, and an open lighted kerosine lamp was placed near her. The deceased's clothes accidentally caught fire and she raised an alarm, when her mother came up and tore off the deceased's clothes. The girl was seriously burnt, and she was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were dressed. As she felt better she was sent back to her home. On Monday she was seized with spasms, and she died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

ROBBERY BY A FELLOW-PILGRIM.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Nanu Meeya Vazeer was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Monday last, stolen a bag, containing Rs. 320, belonging to Altaff Ally Hoosein. A few days ago the accused and the complainant and a few other Mahomedans came to Bombay with the intention of going to Mecca on a pilgrimage and put up at a Moosafarkhana, situated at Nagpada. On the night of Monday last whilst the complainant and others were asleep, the accused stole the bag of money from a box and made off with it. He engaged a victoria at Byculla but as he was taking his seat in the vehicle a policeman's attention was drawn at him, and he asked the accused as to the contents of the bag which he was carrying under his arm and as to how he became possessed of it. As the accused did not give a satisfactory reply he was taken into custody by the policeman. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ISLAM."

A LARGE gathering of freemasons took place last week, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on the occasion of the installation of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed as the new Master of Lodge "Islam," the only Mahomedan Lodge in this presidency. The proceedings derived considerable eclat from the presence of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry, Mr. J. W. Smith, who attended with his Grand Lodge officers. The Grand Master, having enquired into the working and financial condition of the Lodge during the past year, congratulated Mr. Goolam Hoosein Yakoobbhoy, the retiring Master, on his successful administration of the affairs of the Lodge, after which Mr. Goolam Hoosein performed the installation ceremony in an able and impressive manner, and placed the new Master on the throne of the Lodge. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thanked the members of the Lodge and the brethren present for the high honour done him, and appointed the following to be his officers for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Yakoobbhoy, immediate past master; Mirza Hoosein Khan, depute master; Mooljibhoy Jewraj, substitute-master; Dadabhoy J. Mistree, senior warden; Narayen Meghajee Lokhande, junior warden; Jafferbhoy L. Chatoo, secretary; Reuben Benjamin, treasurer; Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, senior deacon; Perozshah P. Oonwalla, junior deacon; M. M. Mody, architect; B. V. Kirtikar, director of ceremonies; Cassumali Alizaza, organist; Hajee Curmalli Hajee Boga, Koran-bearer; Dossabhoy D. Sowcar, Zend-Avesta bearer; Anandrao Venayek, Gita bearer; Meherali Somjee, steward; Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed, sword-bearer; Goolam Hoosein Somjee Parpia, inner guard; and Mirza Hussan Khan, tyler. A Past Master's jewel was then presented to Surgeon Major Kirtikar, who acknowledged the interesting presentation in appropriate terms. Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee, Eduljee Sharpurjee Cooper, and Anandrao Venayek were appointed members of the standing committee for the ensuing year. On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the new Master, the Grand Master was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Lodge, a compliment which he suitably acknowledged. A Past Master's jewel was then very cordially voted to Mr. Goolam Hoosein Yakoobbhoy for his very successful and able administration of the affairs of the Lodge during the year that had expired. The brethren there-after adjourned to the banquet, where the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk.

MR. DAYNTON, second engineer of the s. s. Congella, which was lying at the Howrah Dock, Calcutta, committed suicide on Thursday. The deceased, while on his last voyage out from England to Cape Town, met with a serious accident on board, resulting in some permanent disfiguration to his face. He took this circumstance to heart very much, and on Wednesday evening he swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, and notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Stunton, the ship's medical officer he expired at 1-45 a.m. on the day following.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., IN GUZERAT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY in order to be present, at the invitation of Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, at a ceremony in his family, proceeded on Wednesday last, to Surat, accompanied by a party of friends, Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dady Homeji Dadysett, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Furdoonji J. Parakh, Nesserwanji Byramji (secretary to Parsee Funds), Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, and Mr. Pestonjee Limjibhoy. On his way to Surat, Sir Jamsetjee was waited upon at the principal stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway by the chief Parsee residents, and at Nowsari, he was asked by the leading Parsees, Dustoors, and Desais to honour them on his return journey with his presence for a day or two. He said that if time permitted of his so doing, he would be most happy to accede to their kind request. On reaching Surat, he was accorded a hearty welcome, the station being gaily decorated, and carpeted, banners and flags flying in all directions, with bands playing, and the children of the Sir Jamsetjee's Schools sing a song of welcome specially composed for the occasion. The party were then escorted in carriages to a spacious and handsome bungalow on the side of the river Tapti, from where a beautiful view of the surrounding scenery could be enjoyed. Having attended the ceremony in the family of Mr. Wadia, a near relative of the late Ardesir Bahadur, Kotwal of Surat, in olden times, Sir Jamsetjee paid visits on Thursday and received his friends on Friday; and in the evening he presided at a distribution of prizes to the successful students of the English school, a branch of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, and in an elegant speech, exhorted the pupils to persevere in their studies, for in the present age, "knowledge was power." A vote of thanks having been proposed a distribution of flowers, &c., brought the exhibition to a close. On Saturday afternoon the Moola (the high priest of Borahs) invited Sir Jamsetjee to his bungalow, where civilities were exchanged and a cordial parting took place afterwards. In the evening he visited Rustompura, an important suburb of Surat, where a procession about half-a-mile in length was formed to receive him, headed by the Dustoors, Modis, the Nagursett of Surat, and other principal men of the city, and proceeded to Sir Jamsetjee's Alibagh, where the boys and girls of the Parsee schools were brought up and after a brief examination, some of them were given prizes for proficiency in their studies. Sir Jamsetjee again spoke here and before separating distributed sweetmeats to the whole of the students. The principal streets through which Sir Jamsetjee returned home were profusely illuminated, and bunting made up of rich gold kinkobs and shawls was displayed to great advantage, and as the party proceeded on their way home, Parsee ladies came forward and put garlands of flowers on Sir Jamsetjee and his companions. This manifestation of loyalty to the grandson of the first illustrious Parsee baronet was in gratitude for the great blessings the citizens of Surat receive from education put in their way by the munificence of the great Parsi whose name will be remembered "as long as the sun and moon endure," as they say in those parts of Guzerat. An address was also presented to Sir Jamsetjee at Alibagh, and in returning thanks he presented Rs. 250 to the charitable funds of Rustompura. Here Mr. Purvezjee of the "Eos" Photographic Saloon, Kalbadevi, took a photograph of the whole assembly. After dinner, there was a reception at the house of Surgeon-Major Nariman, Civil Surgeon of Surat, where another address was read by Dr. Byramjee Pestonjee, chairman of the Parsee Punchayet, when Dr. Nariman and the chairman made speeches, in praise of the boundless good done by the first Parsee Baronet not only to the Parsees, but to all nationalities by the establishment of educational, medical, and other charitable institutions in Bombay and in almost all parts of India. Light refreshments were then served, and the toast of H. M. the Queen-Empress having been loyally received, that of Sir Jamsetjee followed, after which Mrs. Nariman decorated him with flowers, &c. Later on the whole party were entertained by Nawab Saheb Goolambaba at a nautch party. On Sunday Sir Jamsetjee was invited to a wedding party in a well known Bombay Mahomedan ship chandler's family; and in the evening the Zoroastrian Club asked him and his friends to dinner, on which occasion the wealth, intelligence, and learning were duly represented. Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee proposed the health of the guest of the evening, to which Sir Jamsetjee replied in a suitable manner, and thanked the whole Surat community for the quite unexpected honour and for the kind reception accorded to him. In conclusion Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, secretary to the Bombay Parsee Punchayet Funds, proposed in an effective and impressive speech, the health of the whole community of Surat in whose welfare Sir Jamsetjee and his illustrious ancestors had evinced such abiding sympathy. Though the ancient glory and foremost place that Surat had enjoyed in bye-gone days had passed away, its traditions had survived, and at the present time it is regaining, though by degrees, its pristine splendour by the development of its cotton trade, its silk, and cotton weaving industry, and other local trades. Mr. Eduljee D. Talati, (Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone School), Mr. Cooverjee C. Subhavala, and Mr. Burjorjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, (a distinguished pleader of Surat) returned thanks. On Monday morning Sir Jamsetjee and party returned to Bombay. At the Surat and other chief stations, the same demonstration of good-will was manifested to him as on his way thither, for which he tendered his most cordial thanks to those who met him.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THIS case, in which the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, is prosecuted for defamation by the complainants, Messrs. Nunes and De Monte, was continued yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended.

Lord Colin Campbell, in replying to Mr. Craigie's concluding remarks at the last hearing, said that Mr. Mayne, commentator on the Indian Penal Code, stated that Section 499 of that Code was a tremendous advance upon the English Criminal Law. He would contend that since Mr. Mayne pointed out the gulf which separated the English Criminal Law from the law in India, it had been still further shown by recent decisions, notably by the decisions which had the authority of Lord Esher.

Mr. Craigie, interrupting, wished to know whether the learned counsel intended to cite fresh authorities, and submitted he had no right to do so, but to reply on the authorities he had cited for the defence.

Lord Colin Campbell responded that in replying to Mr. Craigie's authorities there was a reference to them by Mr. Mayne, and he, therefore, claimed the right to refer to them. The learned counsel said his Worship would no doubt have noticed that Mr. Craigie had been very careful not to quote a single Indian authority. All his authorities were derived from English law, and he must remind his Worship that he was to administer the Penal Code, and not the law in England. His Worship would rely, as the learned counsel had said before, on the case of De Souza *vs.* De Souza, and his Worship had a certified copy of the judgement of Mr. Justice Scott. It certainly was a curious fact that the particular case of Clark *vs.* Molyneaux pointed out by Mr. Craigie was one of those cited by Mr. Justice Scott in support of his decision. Mr. Craigie seemed to think that malice was not the only thing which destroyed the privilege expressed in the ninth exception. He would draw his Worship's attention to the extravagant form in which he had put it. Malice, according to Mr. Justice Scott, was only one of the factors that might destroy the privilege. Mr. Craigie had put it as though, if the defendant disproved that there was malice in the case, either actual or malice in law the privilege would not be lost. The learned counsel submitted they were not bound down to that principle, but if he could show that the statements were made by the Bishop without due care and attention he would not be entitled to privilege. The prosecution was not bound to show there was actual malice, and the complainants contended those statements were not made with due care and attention. The complainants in the case said there was an indirect and wrong motive on the part of the Bishop in making such a statement.

Mr. Craigie interposed and said the learned counsel was referring to the evidence in the case to which he objected as he was not entitled to address his Worship upon it, but upon the authorities he quoted establishing certain points of law.

Mr. Cooper replied that he considered Lord Colin was arguing upon a legal question.

In continuing his remarks Lord Colin said he was only setting out how far in their view those authorities bore upon the case. His contention was, he repeated, that there was a wrong and indirect motive on the Bishop's part who was, in point of fact, angry, and was piqued, and had no right to suppress the rights of the laity. The Bishop would also not have the right to support his own dignity by suppressing the rights of the laity. If he protected his own interest in a legitimate way his clients had nothing to say against it. But if he protected his own interest by denying the rights of the laity then he was actuated by a wrong and improper motive. Lord Colin contended that the Canon Law rebutted the contract under which the parties were acting, the Bishop on the one hand and his flock on the other. The Bishop could not maintain his own dignity by acting otherwise, than by acting strictly in conformance with the Canon Law, and if he nevertheless did that it would be an indirect and wrong motive. The duty of the prosecution was to make out that a libel had been published, to make out a case as *prima facie* defamatory, and then it rested entirely and absolutely and solely upon the defendant to bring in the case within one exception on the Penal Code. Lord Colin in conclusion drew the court's attention to Mr. Craigie's remarks concerning Dr. Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, which authority it had been pointed out was only in force in the United States of America. If the court was inclined not to accept that work the learned counsel submitted he would have to fall back upon the third volume of Devoti, the great canonist, which was a book in general use, and was circulated in England and any Roman Catholic countries.

Mr. Cooper intimating he would notify the day for delivering judgement, the court rose.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual general meeting of the committee of management of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held yesterday evening in the Library of the Institution. Mr. H. W. Uloth was voted to the chair. Mr. W. G. Mayhew, Secretary, read the Directors' report, which runs as follows.

The Directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and others interested in the Institution their Fifty-fourth Annual Report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 16,956, the daily average being 46·45 against a daily average of 79·52 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at any one time during the year was 200 men, and the least, three. The crew of H. M. S. "Brisk," 173 men of all ratings, were accommodated from 1st to 10th January; H. M. S. "Redbreast," 80 men, from 7th to 28th May; H. M. S. "Lapwing," 77 men, from 7th to the 16th September; H. M. S. "Blanche," 161 men, from 19th September to 2nd November; H. M. S. "Pigeon," 75 men, from 9th to 15th November. During the year one officer and 32 destitute seamen were received into the Home at the instance of the Shipping Master, and maintained by the Board of Trade. There were 35 admissions into the European General Hospital from the Home during the year, but no deaths were recorded amongst these admissions. Three cases of cholera occurred among the liberty men of H. M. S. "Marathon," who passed a portion of their time in the Home. Two of these were artificers—one was attacked on the night of the 11th September and was attended to by the surgeon of H. M. S. "Lapwing," who sent him to the European General Hospital on the morning of the 12th, where he died; the other had a slight attack on the morning of the 12th, and after having remedies administered to him, was ordered on board and recovered. The third case was a young Blue-jacket, who came into the Home on the afternoon of the 12th, and immediately after had a severe attack; he was attended to by the surgeon of the "Lapwing," and subsequently sent to the European General Hospital where he recovered. There were several cases of cholera among the crews of H. M. S. "Marathon" and "Redbreast," lying in harbour at this time, and about 17 cases terminated fatally. The crew of H. M. S. "Lapwing" were located in the Home when cholera was prevalent among the crews of the "Marathon" and "Redbreast," but no cases occurred among them, nor were there any cases among the resident merchant seamen. Doctor Shroff, Honorary Medical Officer, was promptly in attendance whenever his services were required. The Home has been visited during the year by several ladies and gentlemen, all of whom have recorded in the visitors' book their appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates, and expressed themselves pleased with the clean and orderly appearance of the Home. The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual and have given satisfaction. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as here before being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietor of the *Times of India* for supplying a copy of the daily issue at half price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the Directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Mr. H. W. Uloth resigned the post of Presidentship on the Directorate on his proceeding to England. Mr. F. Bozzoni resigned his seat on the Board, and Mr. G. K. Heinrichs was elected in his room. Captain A. Campbell, D. S. O., Deputy Director, Indian Marine, was elected a member to fill the vacancy caused by the departure to England of Captain J. Hext, R.N., C.I.E., Director, Indian Marine. The Directors deeply regret to have to record the death of the late Sir Henry Morland, Captain, Indian Marine, who was for more than 20 years associated with the Institution as a Director and part of the time as President, which post he filled at the time of his death. He was also a Life Member and always took the deepest interest in the affairs of the Institution and the well-being of its inmates. The following resolution was recorded on the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 18th August last. F. W. Stevens Esq., the Hon'ble L. R. W. Forrest, Captain A. C. Clark, Captain Kenneth Macaulay, I. M. Shields, Esq., and W. G. Mayhew, Esq., being present:—"The Committee of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home express their great regret at the loss which they feel this Institution has suffered by the death of the late Sir Henry Morland, Kt., who had always taken the greatest interest in the Home for years past. The Committee would take this opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with Lady Morland and of thanking her for the valuable assistance she has so often given to the Funds of the Home."

Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., C.E., was elected President of the Board in the room of the late Sir Henry Morland. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, has continued to conduct his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

At the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. D. Sassoon the Directors' report, together with statement of accounts, was received and adopted and it was resolved to have the report printed and circulated in the usual manner. Mr. Heinrichs proposed, and Captain Clarke seconded, the resolution which was unanimously adopted: that the best thanks of the meeting were due to those friends who had liberally contributed to the support of the Home, and those who by their frequent visits had testified their continued interest in the Institution. On the motion of Mr. H. W. Uloth, seconded by Mr. S. Sassoon, the retiring Directors Captain J. Hext, R.N., C.I.E., Captain A. C. Clark and Captain Kenneth Macaulay were re-elected, and it was also resolved to invite Messrs. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., W. G. Mayhew and J. M. Shields to resume (under section 7 of the articles of association) their offices of President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, respectively. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman on the motion of Mr. Sassoon, seconded by Captain Clark. The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

FROM 1st to 31st March, both days inclusive, a club match will be held at Coorla Range, 500 yards, 7 shots, no sighting shots, entries unlimited, 1st entry, Re. 1, subsequent entries As. 8.

Rules—Not less than five to compete in the presence of Sergt.-Major Downing or Sergt.-Instr. Moore. Prizes: Rs. 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5. No competitors to take more than one prize.

There will be a spoon competition on Friday next, 4th March. Distances—700 and 800 yards. 7 shots and one sighting shot, at each distance. Entrance fee, 8 annas.

A YOUNG Manchester artist named Warden was married on Monday afternoon (8th ult.) He and his wife with friends spent the evening at the bride's father's house. At 10 o'clock Mr. Warden, after bidding his friends good night, went to the drawing-room and shot himself with a revolver. He died shortly afterwards. No cause is assigned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, for four Months, the LOAN of Rs. 3,500. Good Security, at moderate interest. No Brokers need apply. "BUSINESS," care of this Office.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS No. 1 per lb. Rs. 2; No. 2 per lb. Box Rs. 1-12. CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, per lb. Rs. 2; CHOCOLATE NOUGOTS, per lb. Rs. 2; CHOCOLATE DROPS per lb. Re. 1-4.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

TEMPORARY COPYING CLERKS required; good and expeditious hands. Apply to "C. C. C.," care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—Dr. W. D. WILSON'S VALUABLE Furniture, Victoria, Norfolk Cart, Horses Ponies, Cow, Goats, etc. at Middle Colaba, TO BE SOLD, SATURDAY, 5th inst.

WANTED, about 5,000 MARSEILLES ROOFING TILES. Arnaud Etienne et Cie's preferred.—JAMES SMITH, Ahmednagar.

LAW.—Wanted, a Competent Bill CLERK. Apply by letter stating experience and qualifications, with references to Messrs. KEGELOW and GULABCHAND, No. 5, Sirdar Ganj, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, a GOOD DRAFTSMAN and STOREKEEPER on the Temporary Establishment. Salary Rs. 60 per Month, rising to Rs. 70. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmedabad District, with testimonials, not later than 7th March, 1892.

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NINE CAST HORSES, of the 7th Hussars, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.

ROUND WICKS and CHIMNEYS of all Description FOR SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Second of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1891-92, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Thursday, the 3rd March 1892, (to-day), at 5-15 P.M.
Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."
Lecturer—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B.D.
The Lecture is open to the Public.
By Order.
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

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HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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A LECTURE READ BY
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

THE price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. in London yesterday, to 41½d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 90⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London, unaltered, at 4·87¼ cents. Consols were quoted in London at 95⅜; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·22½.

Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at 54 per ton; and Braziers' Yellow Metal declined ⅛, say to 5¼. The rate of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 9s. per ton.

The Sheep Skin Sale closed in London yesterday Madras prime qualities were dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower; heavy Madras were 2d. to 3d. higher, light Madras having been lower to the same extent; and common qualities 1d. per lb. higher. Heavy Bombay Skins were 1d. per lb. higher. The total quantity sold was 690,000 out of the 740,000 offered.

The Wheat Market was quiet, with White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool ½d. lower, at 7s. 4d. per cental ex-quay; No. 1 Soft White having been unaltered, at 7s. 7d. per cental. Linseed was flat at a decline of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive, at 39s. 9d. and 40s. per quarter ex-quay, respectively.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, Surats flat, and Arrivals dull, the sales having reached only 8,000 bales, of which no portion was East Indian Cotton.

The spot price of Mid.-Americans advanced 1-16d. per lb. to 3⅞d. and Arrivals were 1-16d. to 5-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 45-64d. for March and March-April deliveries and 3 59-64d. for July-August. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady; but the quotations wired by Reuter show a decline of ⅛d. in 7 lbs., and 45 in. 9 lbs. Grey Shirtings; in 39 in. Jacconets and 45 in. Mulls; and of 1⅛d. in 54 in. 11 lbs. Shirtings from the rates previously wired; 40s Mule Twist being unaltered at 7½d. per lb.

The spot price of Cotton in New York remained yesterday at 7 1-16 cents; while June Futures were quoted at 7·05 cents, or 10 points above the previous day's price for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's figures, and those for the previous two years to the same date.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	17,000	18,000	9,000
Three days' do.	69,000	69,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891.....	6,087,000	5,856,000	5,368,000

Owing to the death of a Maharaja the local Produce Markets have been closed to-day, and we have no fresh business to report in either Cotton, Wheat, or Seeds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,465	bales.
Wheat.....	38,093	owts.
Linseed	9,402	"
Rapeseed.....	1,418	"
Gingelly	3,422	"
Groundnuts	2,355	"
Castorseed	1,058	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and quotations are about 6d. per ton lower; but no fresh business to speak of has been done to-day, to test the market.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the rather higher rates for Silver above reported, opened at an advance of 1-32d. all round. Few Merchants' Bills have been offering, while Banks have been unwilling to raise their drawing rates, and the market, closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3-29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 ⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight 1·69 ¼ to ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day was the early March Settlement for Fours and the feeling was firm throughout the day. At times the rate for the 30th instant was an anna above the cash price; but it receded eventually to its previous level. The account closed at 105⅜ to 7-16, the former having been the final quotation for Money, with the settlement at the end of the month, 105 5-16; with 104 still the nominal rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES continue very quiet in all lines. But we note an advance in David, Indian Manufacturing, Jevraz Balloo, and Swadeshi Cotton Mill Scrip at our revised quotations; otherwise this market is generally unchanged. Bombay Fire shares are Rs. 5 lower.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

78-91—Little, S F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Javerbhoo and others—Conroy and B, P G and S, and Bhalshunkar and K.
280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Hurry vs Bapujee Coverjee and another—R Skipsey—Part heard.
611-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dowkabai vs Tookaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantry.
240-91—T A Bland—Gamajee Akhajee vs. The Ripon Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H.
525-90—Little, S F and N—Purshotumdass Mungulddss N and others vs C A Turner and others—A H and D, B and K, and M E and H.
107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotum Mungulddss N—Little, S F, & N, B & K, and M E & H. For Dismisal.
691-89—Little S F and N—Kuchler and Buff vs Finlay Muir and Co—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Postponed Long Causes.

230-91—Conroy and B—Muljee Purshotum vs Janbai and others—Chalk, W and S (Part heard.)
526-91—Payne G and S—Khojee Rasid Jewraj vs Khoja Peera Ebrahim and another—Thakurdas D and C—(Part heard.)
241-91—Payne, G and S—Dhondiba Krishnajee and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
151-91—M N Saklatwala for pauper—Gujanand alias Moreshwar Withoba vs Cassibai and others—In person—Macfarlane, E and H, and Khunderao M.
350-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K vs A. Taylor and others—Conroy and B.
145-91—Little, S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoor—Crawford, B & Co.
436-91—Ardasir H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Sarasvatibai and another—Payne, G and S.
590-91—Conroy and B—Motichand Parbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardasir—Ardesir, H and D.
496-91—Kashinath J Mantri for pauper,—Harichund Bhawoo Survey, vs Succaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan.
102-91—Tyabjee and D for pauper—Luxmibai vs Baisett Narayen—R Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

27-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangji and others vs The Northern Assurance Co—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
26-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
28-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H (Part heard.)
647-91—Little, S F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Khutri Haroon Oosman—Craigie, Laad O.
719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyebjee and D.
505-89—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J G Cama, M D and J, P R and K, Crawford, B and Co.
131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwala—Little, S F and N.
232-91—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoola vs The Bombay Flour Mill Co—Crawford B and Co—Partly decreed.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, *Tenerife*, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Sa vador except for Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. to-day.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SERENEBAI—March 2, at her father's residence, Breach Candy, Serenebai, the wife of Rustam Pes'anji Jehangir, and the daughter of Sorabji Framji Patel. Third day's ceremony, to-morrow, at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HERBERT—February 27, at Lahore, the wife of H A Herbert, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore, of a son.
SMITH—February 26, at Lahore, Mrs Pat C Smith, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
YOUNG—February 27, at Lahore, the wife of W Mackworth Young, C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOFFMANN—February 17, at Umballa, Alexander Hoffmann, son of the late Frederick Robert Hoffmann, of Simla, aged 32 years.
MOLESWORTH—February 24, at Agra, of pneumonia, Mr J E Molesworth.
O'KINEALY—February 23, at 5, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Grace, wife of Peter O'Kinealy, barrister-at-law, aged 27.
PATTERSON—February 26, at Wardha, C P, of typhoid fever, W C Patterson, Assistant Commissioner, Indian Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

WE referred yesterday to the inconvenience—it might be added the injustice to their own designs—which results when Government neglect to support and elucidate their legislative proposals by laying before the public the data on which they are based. The reports of the Abkari Department throw a certain amount of light upon the project for "regulating or prohibiting" the traffic in mhowra flowers in the Thana and Kolaba districts; but we are bound to say that the light brings into view as many weak points as strong ones. Last year's report is not yet before us, and it will be interesting to see how far that supplies material in support of the Bill. But we learn from a report on the working of Abkari in Thana which Mr. J. M. Campbell, then Collector of the District, submitted to the Commissioner in October, 1890, that a detailed report of the traffic in mhowra flowers in Thana was being prepared. If this report, or a judicious selection from the facts contained it, had accompanied the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" for the Bill the public would have been in a better position to judge whether the case for regulation and prohibition is stronger than it was in 1882. In the absence of this information, however, there is still something to go upon, although, as the Abkari Report for 1890-91 is still unpublished, the latest information is nineteen months old. The tabulated statements in the reports undoubtedly show a large increase in illicit distillation in both districts In 1887-88 the number of cases of "illicit distillation and possession of implements for the same" rose in the Thana district from 234 in the previous year to 373. In 1888-89 there was an alarming increase, the number of these cases reaching 606. We shall show later on that the action of Government contributed at least as largely to this serious state of things as the lawlessness of the people. It may be added that though the dimensions of the evil have not been so great in the Kolaba district, there it has grown rapidly. There were only seventeen cases of illicit distillation and possession of distilling apparatus in that district in 1886-87; in 1889-90 there were ninety-four. But in Thana a marked improvement set in the latter year. The number of offences of this class in the Thana district fell from 606 to 492. As the report stated, "In Thana offences of all kinds decreased by 96, while cases of illicit distillation, &c., decreased by 114, which must be attributed to cheaper licit liquor being obtainable." The case for the Government is that there has recently been a very serious increase of illicit distillation from mhowra flowers in the Thana and Kolaba Districts, and that this can only be checked by bringing the collection, sale, and possession of these flowers under control. It is of some importance to inquire, therefore, whether the insufficiently checked trade in mhowra flowers—which are used as food and condiments by the forest tribes—is the only or the principal cause of the increase in illicit distillation of mhowra liquor to which the returns bear witness.

It will be noticed that the year of most serious increase was 1888-89. The number of offences of this class in the Thana district then rose from 373 in the previous year to 606. But it so happens that this was precisely the time at which Government introduced into both districts a sudden change in the liquor farming system. The old minimum guarantee was abandoned, and in its place was instituted a system under which an extra percentage was added to the still head duty, the amount of this percentage being determined by public competition. There can be no doubt—for it has been officially admitted over and over again—that this unfortunate innovation, which Government speedily condemned by abruptly departing from it in August, 1889, was the main cause of the serious outbreak of illicit distillation that occurred in the two districts in 1888-89. The extra percentages fixed in competition were so high that the total duty was enhanced by 70 per cent., and the selling prices, naturally following this increase, rose by between fifty and a hundred per cent. This gave a strong stimulus to illicit distillation; the revenue from both mhowra liquor and toddy liquor declined suddenly and enormously in these two districts. "There is no room for doubt," the Government of Bombay reported, "that in Thana the only difference is that illicit liquor is consumed instead of licit, and that the demoralizing practices which had, with difficulty, and after a continued and costly struggle lasting through nearly ten years, been nearly suppressed, have, in as many months, and in spite of strenuous efforts, become as rife as ever; and the same is true to a very great extent of Kolaba also." With a change in the system, as we have seen, illicit distillation greatly fell off; and the consumption of licitly distilled mhowra liquor increased in 1889-90 in the Thana district from 131,000 gallons to 415,000 gallons, and in Kolaba from 74,000 gallons to 147,000 gallons—more than trebling in the one district and nearly doubling in the other. One of the reasons officially alleged for this was "the vigilant repression of illicit distilling." Now we await with an open mind all the information that Government may choose to make public on this subject; and we are quite prepared to find that the next Abkari Report, when it comes, may have something to tell as to the potency of free traffic in mhowra flowers as a cause of serious increase in illicit distillation. Meanwhile it ought to be noted that the Government of Bombay have admitted that just before, in an evil moment, they tried the disastrous experiment of 1888 these demoralizing practices had been "very nearly suppressed," and this with no more serious action against mhowra flowers than the *brutum fulmen* of 1882, when a Bill for the control of the mhowra traffic was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council by a solid official vote, but was vetoed by the Supreme Government.

As the case stands then, and on the information at present before us, it is permissible to charge the Government themselves with having, through their blundering and ill-considered innovation of 1888, been powerful contributors to a very serious increase of illicit distillation in the two districts. When Government describe this increase as recent they ought to be a little more specific. Four years ago can scarcely, for purposes of legislation, be described as recent; it is at any rate sufficiently remote to have allowed a marked improvement to take place in the interval. The manner in which the statement of "objects and reasons" for this Bill, by the way, is drawn up, calls for notice. To say that the matter forced itself on the attention of Government in 1882 and 1884 as calling for legislation is strangely to wrap up a chapter of legislative history that is within the memory of most of us. Sir James Fergusson's Government were as strongly impressed with the necessity of bringing mhowra under control as Lord Harris's, but public opinion, finding expression in the votes and speeches of the whole of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, was strongly against them, and however much the necessity for legislation may have been believed in at Poona, it was thoroughly disbelieved in at Simla, where the Bill was vetoed. The official account of the matter, therefore, must rather be regarded as a clever piece of elliptical writing than as material which could safely be used in the making of history. We doubt, indeed, whether the history of this question can strictly speaking be considered to date as far back as either of the years named. As a question of practical administration it can rightly be considered as beginning when illicit distillation, "nearly suppressed," as the Government say it had been, by the beginning of 1888, became as ripe as ever. How far the free traffic in mhowra flowers, to which they now attribute the mischief, was a cause of this alarming recrudescence of forbidden practices is a part of their case which they must make good, for the evidence so far goes to show that the evil originated in a very different set of circumstances. Their own policy had forced up the price of liquor—doubling it in some cases—to a point at which it was impossible for people to acquire it honestly. The liquor farmers were no longer induced by the minimum guarantee—vicious though that was in its old form—to put themselves on the side of the Government, and private stills were at work in all directions. We have seen what happened when the influences tending in the direction of contraband practices were removed. The consumption of licit liquor as largely and as suddenly increased as the consumption of illicit liquor had increased at the beginning of 1888, and Mr. J. N. Campbell, then Collector of Thana—who, we admit, strongly favours the regulation of the mhowra flower traffic—pointed out as early as October 1890 that the number of punitive police posts in the Thana district had been reduced from twenty-two to fourteen, and that no sufficient cause had occurred for either imposing a fresh post or for reimposing a withdrawn one. This fact, and the marked falling off in the number of cases of illicit distillation in the first year after the additional percentage system was suddenly discarded, will make people sceptical concerning the recent "very serious increase" now alleged.

COMMENTING, six weeks ago, on the recommendations of the Simla Committee on Volunteering, we took exception to some of the proposals, considering them as beyond the region of practical politics and likely to raise political questions of a very delicate nature. The proposed exemption from income-tax, the grant of passages on troopers, compulsory service of Government employes, and the grant of personal privileges to volunteers, we found ourselves compelled to condemn. It is gratifying, therefore, to find that General Brackenbury in his speech at the Volunteer Banquet at Calcutta a week ago takes practically the same view of the question as ourselves. His speech, which is given in full in another column, was one of more than ordinary value, for the General has long been an active friend of the volunteer movement, and has been in various ways helpful in the development of the force. While at the War Office in preparing the mobilization scheme for the defence of the United Kingdom he allotted to each volunteer corps a definite place. It may be taken, therefore, that the General appreciates the volunteers at their true value, and would have them encouraged and assisted to the utmost possible extent. He was not prepared on landing in India to find so strong and so efficient a body of men as are enrolled in this country, and he does not conceal his admiration for the corps. But considering the proposals made for the improvement of volunteering in India does not seem to think that some of them were seriously made—they were sent up as a trial balloon, to quote his own expression. As regards the compulsory service of Government servants, he does not hesitate to state that the proposal does not commend itself to his judgment. He considers it neither necessary nor desirable. Volunteering should, according to our contention, and General Brackenbury's, be actuated simply and solely by the purest motives of patriotism and loyalty, and he refuses to believe that every man serving as a volunteer to-day would welcome an element of men unwilling to be in the position in which they were compulsorily placed. And he cannot think that any such rule would be acceptable to volunteers nor serving or of advantage to the State. General Brackenbury does not content himself with a mere assertion of this conviction, but makes out a very strong case in support of it, and demands how can willing service be expected from an unwilling man. Volunteer officers inflict no minor punishments on their men, but they have in their hands the power of inflicting on them for grave offences the punishment of dismissal now considered a grave disgrace. With unwilling volunteers has General Brackenbury pointed out the greatest boon that could be conferred upon an unwilling volunteer would be to dismiss him. Loss of moral tone, of diligence, interest, and efficiency would be the result. The General is further with us in our objection to the granting of personal privileges to volunteers. The acceptance of money from the State would involve the loss of the high and independent position volunteers now hold. The manner in which General Brackenbury contends that volunteering should be encouraged is that the volunteer should not have to pay money out of pocket in addition to his service, and that in all such matters as rifle ranges, camps-of-exercise, uniforms, ammunition, and generally in everything which tends to make the volunteers more efficient for the duties which they may be some day called upon to perform, it should be the duty of the State to relieve the volunteers, officers, and men alike, from any call upon their private purse. As to the suggested exemption from income-tax, we doubt if it will ever be seriously entertained. It is as unreasonable as it is impracticable.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENGOUGH, commanding the Bangalore district, has placed in the hands of his officers an excellent handbook, which will enable them to study the successes and the failures of the manœuvres in which they have been engaged while serving in his command. The points to be strived for and those to be avoided he has taken great pains to elucidate, and the record of their past experiences is so carefully compiled that a perusal of the General's book must teach many a useful lesson. The illustrations of the tactical exercises were, says the General in a note, compiled in the hope that they may prove of use to officers in framing and carrying out similar exercises. They have all been taken from exercises actually carried out by the troops at Bangalore during the past two years and for officers in the garrison they are doubtless of especial value. But the illustrations are so rich in detail that the volume becomes a valuable addition to any military library. The notes are elaborate; the comments on the various movements carried out by the troops so sapient that the military student is able to follow every march and to recognise the point at which errors of judgment were committed by Commanding Officers and duly taken advantage of by the opposing forces. The contents are arranged in sixteen exercises commencing with a rear guard action. Then come the pursuit of an enemy, cavalry reconnaisance, defence of a position, a flank march, cavalry and artillery reconnaisance, forced march, by cavalry or artillery, three days' manœuvres, field-firing, night march and attack, attack on outposts, defence of a ford, swimming exercise by cavalry and artillery, night siege trenches war game (action of a retarding force and Gravelotte). Of the swimming exercise General Bengough places on record the successful crossing of a tank 600 yards wide which was accomplished by three hundred men on horseback. The achievement is worthy of the notice of military officers at home. On former occasions, it having been found impossible to guide the horses by the men swimming alongside, especially in rough water, they were ridden across and without casualty or failure in a single case. General Bengough dedicates his work to Sir Edward Hamley.

As every one knows, the Municipal Commissioner resumed charge of the Grant Road Hospital for the treatment of dangerous diseases on the 27th January, when small-pox, cholera, and influenza were threatening to assume an epidemic form. The Government, pending the answer of the Corporation to the "call" of H. E. the Governor-in-Council to show cause why that hospital should not be kept open for the reception and treatment of occasional cases of dangerous disease, re-opened that institution from 26th July. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, has forwarded to the President of the Corporation a statement of the expenditure incurred by the Government in keeping open the hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases. The charges on account of medicines, food, and establishment for the six months amounts to the not very considerable sum of Rs. 1,092-3-5. The Chief Secretary requests that arrangements may be made for the very early payment of the amount. Under one of the compulsory clauses of the Municipal Act the Government have the power to re-coup expenditure in such cases by drawing the money direct from the Municipal Fund deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and giving a receipt which shall be a full quittance to the Bank.

THE newly-appointed Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dustoor Hoshang, will probably sit for the first time on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Until arrangements are made for the opening of the new Police Court in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the Fourth Magistrate will dispose of cases at the Chief Presidency Police Court. Byculla is by far the most convenient locality for the additional Police Court. Mr. Webb will enter on his duties in the course of the month.

STAFF-SURGEON MACKIE, of H. M.'s flagship Boadicea, died yesterday morning from apoplexy. The body was removed on shore, and conveyed to the morgue for the purpose of an inquest if necessary, but none was held, death having resulted from natural causes. The funeral will take place this morning.

GOVERNMENT have appointed Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., and Mr. E. Wimbridge, to be examiners for the School of Art Examinations, which commence on the 1st of April next.

HIS EXCELLENCY Rear Admiral William R. Kennedy landed at the Apollo Bunder, yesterday morning, at 8 a.m., with his flag lieutenant. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry furnished a guard-of-honor of 100 rank-and-file with band, under the command of Captain Ottley. His Excellency was met at the Bunder by Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., commanding the Bombay District, Captain L. L. Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain John Hext, R. N., C. I. E., Director of Indian Marine, and several officers of the Indian Marine. After shaking hands with the officers present at the Bunder, his Excellency drove to his residence in Marine Lines, accompanied by his wife and daughter, who had come to receive him at the Bunder. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the land saluting battery.

THE statement that Mr. Webster, of the Telegraph Department, Madras, had inherited £40,000 is, it appears, incorrect. Owing to the publication of the report Mr. Webster has been the unhappy recipient of hundreds of begging letters.

FROM a Sessional paper just published it appears that the Revenue of Ceylon in 1890 was Rs. 16,228,768·63; the Expenditure, Rs. 15,316,223·83. In 1892 Revenue was estimated at Rs. 18,107,618·25, and Expenditure at Rs. 17,158,634. Healthy development and healthy balances are the chief characteristics of these figures.

THOSE who are interested in meteorological problems, writes a contemporary, will watch with special attention the course of the weather in India during the next fortnight. In the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COLLIERIES.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The stoppage of work in the coal mines will cause many thousands of employés on railways and in foundries to be thrown out of work.

NATAL TEA IN LONDON.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The fifteen thousand pounds of tea grown in Natal were sold to-day in Mark Lane at an average of five pence per lb. The quality was rather poor.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, MARCH 1.

Great excitement prevails here owing to his Majesty the King, for some unknown reasons, probably the imminence of a financial crisis, having dismissed the Delyannis Ministry, who, being supported by a large majority of the Chamber, declare that they will retain their posts.

In the meanwhile M. Constantopoulo, an Independent, has formed a new Ministry. The cavalry are guarding the King's palace.

MARCH 2.

The reason assigned for the dismissal of M. Delyannis is his inability to cope with the existing financial crisis.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BRANDENBURG SPEECH.

PROSECUTION OF A LEADING JOURNAL.

BERLIN, MARCH 2.

A prosecution has been instituted against the *Cologne Gazette* for publishing a caustic article criticising the speech recently delivered by his Majesty the Emperor at the Brandenburg banquet.

COLONEL PEMBERTON ON A TOUR IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

At the close of the Calcutta session Colonel Pemberton, Public Works Minister, will proceed on a short tour in the Punjab before making over charge to Sir Charles Crosthwaite early in April.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

Colonel Stedman has been nominated to succeed Sir James Browne as Quartermaster-General. This will leave the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans vacant, as Colonel Stedman had been offered that appointment.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAIRNE.

Major-General Nairne, Inspector-General of Artillery, having completed his inspection in Burma, leaves for Calcutta, Lucknow, and Umballa this evening.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

The Wheeler Commission is expected to close on Thursday.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

At the High Court to-day a plaint was admitted on behalf of Clara Rosenburgh, a foreign tobacconist, in which she claims Rs. 30,000 as damages for breach of promise and seduction against Clement Dauby of the Planters' Stores Company.

THE VITRIOL CASE.

The trial of Madame Mallini for throwing vitriol on Mr. Potnoy began to-day at the Sessions.

THE MONTHLY OPIUM SALE.

At the opium sale to-day the price realized per chest was Rs. 113 more than last month.

A DURBAR FOR THE INVESTITURE OF TITLES.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor holds a durbar to-morrow to invest native gentlemen with the titles recently conferred by H. E. the Viceroy.

THE MADRAS FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

H. E. the Governor, in opening the Fine Arts Exhibition last night, specially noticed the progress made by natives in photography. There was a great drawback, his Excellency said, now in supplying other countries with Indian made fancy goods.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The Maharajah of Mysore's carriage was smashed yesterday by restive horses. The Maharajah jumped out and escaped uninjured.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act Commission held its sitting at the Council Hall to-day, when only one witness was examined.

Rao Bahadoor V. M. Bhide said that he was one of the original special Sub.-Judges appointed under the Act, in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. The Act introduced in certain respects the new procedure. Under the old law when the bond was proved and admitted nothing more was done. The ryot thought they would not be heard, and, therefore, they did not appear, and allowed the suits to go on *ex-parte*. The agriculturists are very idle people, except at certain seasons in the eight months of the year. There is no convenience to compel the defendant to attend the courts. There are various circumstances which prevent the sowcar from going to court. Cheapening the litigation might have very disastrous effect upon the debtors; and, therefore, approved the long period of limitation. The present position of the ryot is better as they become more frugal, and have not such burden of debt. The abolition of imprisonment for the debt of agriculturists is good, and he would keep that rule. The agriculturists were perfectly contented with the Act. They feel a little more independent with the protection of the Act. Many obtain loans now without passing any bond. The system of registration is good, but is a little troublesome. Witness approved of the conciliation system; but did not know whether cases under this Act are decided more promptly than under the general law. The system of revision is preferable to the system of appeal. Witness thought the Subordinate Judges in these four districts were more careful in their proceedings than the Sub-Judges in other districts. Witness thought the sowcars realised a good portion of their decree. The working of the Act has not had much effect upon the interest.

HERR FRIEDEUTHAL, THE PIANIST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Herr Friedeuthal, the celebrated pianist, has been induced, owing to great success of his concerts, to give another series, the first of which took place yesterday, drawing a large and enthusiastic audience.

ANTI-OPIUM MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

A public meeting was held to-night, in the Albert Edward Institute, to protest against the opium traffic. A strong resolution was carried, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Marquis of Salisbury, asking for the immediate stoppage of the growth, manufacture, and sale of opium in India. It was moved by Mr. Sydenham Smith, and seconded by Rao Bahadur Maroti Bhujunrao. The resolution was passed unanimously. An earnest appeal to electors in England was passed after several speeches had been made. Three cheers for the Queen closed the proceedings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Aden (extra) left here at 7-30 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

Mail steamer Ganges from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7lb. Shirtings	4-4
8½lbs. "	5-6
400 Mule Twist	0-7½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3⅝
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 7-16
4½ per cent. "	68⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	41½

BUILDING FINES AND GOVERNMENT TENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the leading article, which appears in your paper to-day, there is one aspect of the case to which I think more particular attention should be directed. I allude to the feeling of uncertainty, and the distrust of Government action, which I know to exist in the minds of land-owners (or rather tenants under Government) in connection with land improvement of any kind. I regard this as a most serious matter. It seems to me that the large landholding interest is not adequately represented in the Councils of Government, and that, to use a popular expression, the Government is not "in touch" with the wants and feelings of the occupiers of Government land. As a matter of policy, I venture to think it is a fatal mistake to tax improvements, or to impose a building fine. Land-owners must be paid, for purposes of Government of course, and moderate fees must be levied for surveys and records, &c., but saving this there should be fixity of tenure, fixed rules as to alterations and certainly no obstruction to tenants' improvements. In this way capital will be attracted to the soil, and directed towards improvements, of which there is abundant need in this country. At present, it is being diverted into other channels, and I believe that years must elapse before the doubt and distrust, to which I have alluded, will be removed from the minds of capitalists and Government tenants.

In my humble opinion no change, at least no great change, should be made in the terms of a landholder's occupancy without an open discussion in the Legislative Council. An interference with tenant's rights, or if they have none their reasonable expectations from Government as their landlord, should not be made by Collector's order or Government resolutions, but by Bill or other authoritative pronouncement of the governing body that such interference was necessary and proper. Who would be ambitious of introducing into the Legislative Council "A Bill for the suppression of land improvement, and to punish tenants who build by forfeiture or fine?"

There are many who will read this who know better than I do whether such doubts and resulting mischief exist or not in the minds of occupants of Government land. We have no Parliament in which to bring forward and discuss such a matter, but we have the public press, and I venture to express the hope that some will be found to come forward and either confirm or correct what I have written on this subject. The matter is still, we are informed, under consideration, and landholders or occupiers should not be backward in expressing their views, and in giving their reasons for holding them.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 2. FRANK CHALK.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Carroll occupying the chair. There were also present Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, R.E., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, Muljee B. Barbhaya, and Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

THE FLATS.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Amroota Babajee, the lowest of the four tenders received, for the supply of dry earth for covering cutchra on the Flats during 1892-93 at the rate of Rs. 1-15-6 per brass.

SEWERAGE OF PAREL AND MAZAGON.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction Rs. 480 for the purpose of re-casting in the light of Mr. Baldwin Latham's recommendations proposals made in 1889 by the Executive Engineer for the sewerage of the drainage districts of Umerkhadi, Parel, and Mazagon. The cost to be met from surplus cash balances.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

In accordance with notice of motion moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state whether it is desirable to maintain the Municipal workshops any longer; and if he considers that the workshops should be kept up in some form, whether it will not be more economical to retain them only for the purposes of carrying out urgent repairs to machinery and water mains." He considered every opportunity should be taken to cut down expenses. At present the workshops cost more than they ought, and better results, he thought, might be got by tenders for their work.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there were many things to be taken into consideration before it would be possible to say definitely whether it would be to the advantage of the Municipality to do away with the works, but at present his impression was that the work could be done more economically if the works were done away with. It would, however, be necessary to report on the matter.

The matter rested there.

There was no other business of interest.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Now that all the really important people have had their say about Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme, I should like to breathe a gentle whisper on the subject. The basis of it is that every man has got to save 5*l.* by the time he is twenty-five years of age; then the State, that is, the wealthier class, will give him 15*l.* That makes 20*l.*, which, if properly invested, will produce, for those who live long enough, 5*s.* a week, to begin at sixty-five or so. Observe, that unless a man saves that five-pound note, he will get nothing. Now, some time ago I invented a little plan which was produced and advocated for a few weeks in the *People's Palace Journal*, a paper which has a circulation of some thousands. Before I produce this plan again, I beg to anticipate an obvious question and an objection. Has any one, it will be asked, adopted this plan? I confess that I have not yet heard of any one adopting it; not a single convert have I made. Yet the plan is an excellent plan and worthy of all support, as you shall see. The only objection, which applies equally to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, is that the British working man, even when he is in full work at the top pay possible, will never, never, never be persuaded to save his money. Those working men who get no work in bad weather or long frosts must, I suppose, save, or they would starve in the idle spells. As a rule, however, it is safe to say that the working man regards thrift with a kind of suspicion. Therefore, Mr. Chamberlain will no more succeed in making the working man save that 5*l.* than I was able to succeed in making him put by so much a week. Now, then, my plan does not require the State to give anything. That, at the outset, is in its favour. Nor does it ask of the working man any attempt at thrift after his youthful days. It is, briefly, this: A young man between the age of eighteen and twenty-five can purchase an annuity of 1*l.* to begin thirty-five years afterwards for a sum varying from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* If now he buys each year for eight years running—the years when he ought to have no wife, children, or incumbrances—a deferred annuity of 2*l.*, 10*s.* he will have to pay for it 8*l.* 15*s.* the first year, something less the second year, and the eighth year only 6*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Then at the age of fifty-three he will begin to draw an annuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year, or 1*s.* a week; at the age of fifty-four it will be 2*s.* a week; and at the age of sixty it will be rather more than 10*s.* a week. In other words, the first year he must put by out of his wages 3*s.* 4*d.* a week, a very considerable sum, but then he is only a lad, and ought to spare so much from his pleasures. In the eighth year he has to put by only 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Consider. This done, he may reflect that his old age is assured. Who will get hold of the young men, the working men, and the clerks, and teach them—nay, compel them—to use the Post Office Deferred Annuity?

Last week I harped again upon the endowment of the daughter. Perhaps, my newly-married friend, you wish to enquire further into the working of the plan. Here are figures for you. You want to give your child an endowment of 30*l.* a year, to begin when she is, say, thirty-five years of age. You can do it for something like 190*l.* down. That you cannot afford. Very good. You can buy it in six successive payments for about 30*l.* each year. If you still cannot manage that, reduce the endowment, increase the number of payments, or lengthen the time of deferment. The Post Office will accommodate itself to you. At present, however, I fear that you will not do it, because you cannot think it possible that you may die early, and because you have not yet begun to think of the duty of providing for your daughter. All this will come, but it must be taught in schools. We want, in fact, a new catechism badly, not to supersede the Sunday one, which is, I regret to find, a good deal neglected in these days, but for a plain, working week-a-day rule of life.

The following, for instance, is an extract from that chapter in the New Catechism which is called *Provision and Thrift*:

Q. What is the first duty of every man?

A. To provide for his old age.

Q. How can he best secure that provision?

A. In many ways. By getting rich, which is, for most people, impossible. By saving enough money to keep him when he is old, which is also, for most people, impossible. The best way is to buy a deferred annuity while he is still young.

Q. Explain further.

A. If a young man of eighteen will make up his mind to put by two shillings every week for nine or ten years, he may every year buy a deferred annuity to begin at sixty, which will keep him in comfort for the rest of his days.

Q. But he will marry and have a family, and will not be able to afford it.

A. Let him learn that he must not marry so early; he must wait, like the men who go into professions and think themselves lucky if they can marry by thirty. Even if he does marry, his children will still be quite young so long as his payments continue.

Q. But is a young man to take no pleasure?

A. He can take all the pleasures that life has to offer youth. These cost little or nothing. Drinking, gambling, and betting are not pleasures, but forms of madness.

Q. How if a young man gets out of work?

A. He cannot, in that case, continue to make the payments. But he loses nothing. It is not like ceasing to pay a life insurance premium. He has, for his own, all that he has already saved and purchased.

I like catechisms. I was born in an age of question and answer. All the school-books in my childhood were in question and answer. It is the easiest, the readiest, and the surest way to impart knowledge. Nothing makes knowledge stick so fast as oft-repeated question and answer. I should like to teach all the virtues—all the simple virtues wanted to make life tolerable—by short catechisms in question and answer. Thus: the duty of exercising the right to vote on every occasion; the wickedness of early marriage; provision and thrift; education; the madness of drink; the meaning and the uses of colonies; the proper treatment of women; the force of example; the meaning of the State and the Empire; patriotism; the rights of labour; the powers and the limitations of law—all these points might be most usefully handled in catechisms, short and pertinent, and so handled that the children should never afterwards forget what they had learned at school.

Lord Shrewsbury's collection of mediæval torture machinery, which was fortunately rescued from the flames which destroyed M. Louis Tussaud's waxworks, is now at the Maddox Street Gallery. I saw it in its old quarters, but it is now much better housed, better exhibited, and better catalogued. There they all are—our old familiar friends—the rack, the thumb-screw, the chair of little ease, the cask lined with nails, the axe, the sword, the chains, even the Iron Maiden herself—most deadly of maidens—in whose embraces so many gallant lads have perished. What pleased me most was to observe the beautiful, loving, artistic care bestowed upon the making of all these diabolical instruments. There must have been a distinct branch of artistic iron workers, especially devoted to making of agonisers; there must have been a Company or Guild of Torture-Armourers, as there was one of Loriners, Bowyers, Cutlers, and Blacksmiths. Yes; one can see a shop of Torture-Armourers; there they are at work—the master workman, the craftsmen, and the apprentices, industriously fashioning, hammering, and decorating the awful things. I see the master workman instructing the apprentice as to the adjustments of the screws, studs, sharp points, and hinges, so as to cause the greatest amount of agony at the least expense of metal, and always with an eye to the beauty of the work; he gives the apprentice instruc[illegible] nervous system receives very particular attention; the higher effects of Art are carefully borne in mind. Thus a mere mask may be adorned as fancy may suggest, but a massive chain must be left without decoration or adornment to mar the terror inspired by sheer weight; the red-hot glove should be richly chased; the executioner's sword must be finely and lovingly engraved with appropriate pictures, scroll work, filigree work, and curved lines. Those shown in the collection are miracles of art. Lectures were given to the younger members of the Guild on eminent sufferers, what they endured, and how long they lingered. It was a rich, successful, envied, and most interesting company! Their patron saint, I believe, was Saint Lawrence—he for whom a lovely iron grill of most delicate work was made. On earth their official president was the Grand Inquisitor.

Some of the tortures were not, I believe, quite so bad as they look. There is, on this point, the recent evidence of a Spirit lately called up—it was at midnight, and in the Maddox Street Galleries—by one of the newest methods. It was a Spirit of one who had suffered; he proved to have been one of those who had been embraced by the Iron Maiden of Nuremberg. "They condemned me to death," he said, "because I was a Jew. Some of my friends were grilled, roasted, and fried, and done to death very slowly. This was disagreeable. Others were tortured with refinements, as the Chief Inquisitor called it—that is to say, in fancy fashions by some of the things which are now hanging on these walls. Art, imagination, and fancy applied to torture means a lingering which one would rather avoid. So that when I learned that it was decided that I was to step inside the Iron Maiden I inwardly rejoiced; outwardly I showed every sign of horror; I shrieked—I knelt—I prayed—I shrieked again. But I saw my brother Ezekiel slowly turning round and round on the spit while they basted him with lard; and I saw my cousin Nathaniel bubbling and boiling in oil; and another cousin screaming while they put on the red-hot gloves; and I laughed—gentlemen—I laughed to myself. They got me in; they stood me upright in the Iron Maiden; and then—Ha! ha! they were clumsy torturers; they did not know their own business; they should have closed the door slowly—slowly, so that every spike should produce its own agony. They *slammed the door*. The hundred and fifty spikes all went right through me. And in an instant I was as dead as a door-nail. My friends joined me an hour or two later, one after the other, when the roasting and boiling were over. They had had a much more disagreeable time."

The exhibition has, however, its humorous side. The Company of Torture-Armourers were not always making thumb-screws and racks. Sometimes they made masks or branks, into which they poured out all the poetry in their souls; and collars or pillories for the smaller malefactors. These were drunkards, slanderers, blasphemers, and scolds. The sufferings of our ancestors from the Scold or the Shrew were, I believe, almost incredible. Old literature is full of the Shrew. When her husband beat her, which, of course, he had a perfect right to do; when he asserted his right to drink up all his wages; when he, being Man, and therefore King, refused to do any more work, she had no weapon but her tongue. She used it with a vigour and a heartiness which we moderns can hardly understand. A terrible weapon it was. To silence that tongue they ducked her. They put the pillory upon her which you see in this collection. They put the ruff or collar upon her which here you see; they paraded her about the town with such a mask as you see here—an iron mask with horns and a devil's face, and a devil's tongue sticking out of the wide open mouth. The boys ran along and shouted; the men came out and laughed; the women looked forth from the windows with pity and with terror—their turn would come to-morrow. But that weapon was never laid aside for all these duckings and these masks; the sound of these reproaches was never stilled. You can hear it to-day in certain quarters when the husband comes home drunk and with empty pockets; next day, two lovely black eyes inform the world at large who is master in that establishment, but the shrewish tongue is not silenced by those black eyes. Some of these pillories or collars are very curious to look at. One made of thick solid oak, is shaped like a violin; with a hole for the head and two for the hands; one is shaped like a large collar adorned with twenty bells; another like a collar without the bells; one bears the name of the maker, "Sirah Nagelnei, 1683;" one is double, for two women at once, who, their heads and hands thus placed in the wood, were marched through the town. One can imagine the rage and madness which possessed these high-spirited dames on being led, thus decorated, through the streets. Yet the punishment never cured them; the Taming of the Shrew could never be accomplished by the exhibition of the wooden collar. One other interesting punishment I must notice. For certain offences the fair sinner in Scotch churches used to stand up before the congregation in penance. In Nuremberg for similar things, she was shorn of her hair and had to stand in public with a kind of rough crown made of straw, with two long straw pigtails, shameful, of course, but comic. The straw crown and pigtails are in the collection. It will, I hope, be gathered from these remarks that this exhibition is not exactly the one to which children or young girls should be taken.

Before these lines are published the House will have met, and all the really interesting things will be crowded out of the papers to make room for the debates, which grow year after year more dismal reading, so that I really wonder why people are found to want them reported. Surely it would be enough to report the principal speakers. When the House of Commons is not sitting the education of the people by means of news, reports, letters, leading articles, and communications goes on merrily. What a splendid explosion of wrath, for instance, has been the correspondence in the *Times* about the Law and its evils! If it were not for the House, this correspondence would have gone on until the whole country was roused to the necessity of action. What happens now is that just as we are wakening to real indignation the correspondence stops on account of the assembling of Parliament. Will the judges and lawyers do anything? Certainly not. The abuses are all in their favour. They will wait for another explosion. We are a patient people. Now, if one would venture to suggest to a "daily" editor—who is certainly one of the really great men of the country—one would hint that an agitation, in order to produce real results, must be carried on continuously, day after day, year after year, if necessary. It must never stop. There is another extremely important subject—the condition of the Army. If Mr. Arnold Forster's admirable work is to produce any fruit, the discussion must continue, and continue until Red Tape can no longer dare to sit still, or to deny, or to wriggle. Let us go on, my friends, until something is done. To print a dozen letters—to write a leading article—on a great question is only a beginning. To stop short is to prevent anything being done. Let us go on—and go on, and go on—till the ears of all the world are tingling, and the wrath of all the world is kindled. Then something will be done.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. HENRY CURWEN.

AT a meeting of a few of the intimate friends of the late Mr. Henry Curwen held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening, it was resolved that a public subscription be opened with a view to securing a permanent memorial of the late Mr. Curwen in Bombay. The form of such memorial to be decided at a meeting of subscribers to be called hereafter. Subscriptions to be sent to the Editors of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*, or to Mr. John Marshall, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

S. S. DECCAN OVERDUE.

THE s.s. Deccan, of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, which was expected here from Mauritius, on or about the 20th February, has not yet arrived. She is thus eleven days overdue. It is believed that an accident must have befallen her machinery, and that she must be coming to Bombay under canvas.

AN IRANIAN DANTE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Friday, the 26th February, 1892. There were present the Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., president in the chair; Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, J. Gerson da Cunha, and D. A. De Monte, Khan Bahadoor Kharsetji Rastamji Thanawala, Rev. Dr. B. DeMonte, and Messrs. B. R. Kotewal, R. P. Karkaria, A. H. Nagar, J. J. Mody, members; and the Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Yajnik, honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody then read a paper, entitled "the Divine Comedy of Dante and the Virafnameh of Ardai Viraf," of which the following is an abstract:—

The paper was intended to give a few points of striking resemblance between Dante's account of his visit to the other world as given in his Divine Comedy and that of the Persian Dastur Ardai Viraf as given in the Pehelvi Viraf-nameh. It described at length the circumstances under which Viraf is said to have made his pilgrimage. The arrangement in the description of their respective visions is well-nigh the same in the works of both Dante and Viraf. Both the pilgrims at first make their own observations on what they see, and then put questions to their guides for further information. The time when both Viraf and Dante wrote were times of great disorder in their respective countries of Iran and Italy. It was religious disorder which followed the change of dynasties after the overthrow of the Persian Empire by Alexander the Great that led to the visions of Viraf. It was political disorder which had its reflex in the spiritual life of the country that influenced the strains of the Italian poets. Both Viraf and Dante undertook the journey after great hesitation and after many doubts their fitness for such a divine mission. Both went through all the three parts of the other world, but the order of their visits is a little different. Viraf first went to Hamistagan which corresponds to the Christian Purgatory, and then to Paradise and Hell. Dante first went to Hell and then to Purgatory and Paradise. The Chinvad bridge which leads to the Purgatory of Viraf is situated on a mountain. So is the Purgatory of Dante.

Both had two persons as their guides: Viraf had Sraosh and Atar; and Dante had Virgil and Beatrice.

Both Viraf and Dante find in their guides one whom they had offended in their past life. Viraf had offended Atar and Dante Beatrice. Both are taunted by these guides.

Three steps led Viraf to the top of the Chinvad bridge. Three steps led Dante to the portal of the Purgatory.

The heavens of both the pilgrims receive their names from the heavenly bodies. The last heaven of Dante is the seat of Almighty God just as Garotman, the last heaven of Viraf is the seat of Ahura Mazda. Both see the divine presence of God in brilliant light. Both see in paradise the departed illustrious men of their respective countries and among them the first father of Man. Dante sees the soul of Adam, Viraf that of Gayomard the Zoroastrian Adam. Both are rewarded in heaven for their sacred pilgrimage. St. Bernard asks for Salvation on behalf of Dante from the Blessed Virgin. Viraf is offered Immortality. At the end of the journey St. Bernard takes Dante into the presence of the Blessed Virgin. Viraf is taken into the presence of Ahura Mazda. Before entering into hell, both the pilgrims come across words which give them an idea of the miserably helpless condition of the souls there. Dante finds these words on the gate of hell; Viraf hears them from the lips of his guides as those uttered by the souls. Both have to cross a river before they go ever to hell. Both finding a number of souls on the other side of the river ask their guides as to what those rivers and those souls are. Dante's river is "Acheron" the stream of lamentations. Viraf's river is formed by the stream of lamentations of those weaping after the dead. Both see in the last of their hells, Satan the author of Evil. Dante sees Lucifer and Viraf, Gunah Mino. A few of the punishments are the same in both Dante and Viraf. At the end of the journey Dante prays for the strength and knowledge to communicate to the people of the world what he saw above. Ahura Mazda asks Viraf to communicate to his co-religionists what he saw in the upper world. As to the question what is the origin of these two visions though the date of Viraf is older than that of Dante they both seem to come directly from different parents that may have a common ancestor of whom little is known. Though there are many points of resemblance yet the vision of Viraf is thoroughly Zoroastrian in its details and that of Dante thoroughly Christian.

Dr. Gerson da Cunha said that they were indebted to Mr. Modi for an interesting parallel between the Divina Commedia and the Virafnameh. Some of the early Iranists had noticed this analogy in the visions described in the two poems, but Mr. Modi had entered into details and given a large number of resemblances. But there were also many contrasts.

Besides the difference of time, region, and surroundings, the *raison d'etre* of the origin of the two works was quite distinct. While Dante Alighieri drew his inspiration from the political feuds of the opposite factions of the Guelfs and Ghiblins of the Florentine Republic, of which the poet himself was a victim, Ardai Viraf drew his from some religious schism in the home of Wazdaisn with which they were not yet fully acquainted. Mr. Modi's paper, said Dr. da Cunha, was a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and he hoped that it would be published in the Journals of the Society.

The hon'ble president then made observations in the paper, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Modi on the interesting paper he had read.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, remarking that the insolvent had now lodged all his books of account with the Official Assignee. The order was refused on a previous occasion for want of the books.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the Agra Bank, opposed the application.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent had contracted debts to the extent of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, not having a pie of assets. The application was refused.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRATLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for a rule nisi, cailing upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not file their schedule within thirty days, as directed by the Court. His lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in one month.

RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, stating that insolvent had entered into a deed of composition, and seven of the largest creditors had signed it. His lordship granted the application.

RE HENRY ALEXANDER PARIS.

On the application of Mr. Sunjana, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE ODHAVJEE LILLADHUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for a rule nisi for an order of adjudication in insolvency. His lordship granted a rule making it returnable on the 6th April next.

RE KARMALLI JOOSUB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the matter, on the ground that the creditors, who consented to the adjournment, had not finished their examination of the books of account. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Ootan Assoo and another; Goolam Hoosein Dossajee; Nathumull Bhaidas; Nanabhai Vishwanath; Daha Barrik and others; Walter Stephen Wright; Alikhan Bahadurkhan and another; Ahmedkhan Lalkhan and others; Ganpat Wittoba and others; Seskurn Dharumsey; Raojee Dhonsett; Moti Akha; and Chatoo Damodhar.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

Pressure has increased slowly in Upper Burma, Tenasserim, and a greater part of the Indian Peninsula, but decreased elsewhere. The decrease has been extremely rapid in the North Punjab, and a deep depression is shown there. While the depression which lay over Sind yesterday, has reached Central India. The pressure is highest in Assam and North-Bengal, but readings are very uniform over North-Eastern and Southern India. Strong cyclonic circulation of winds prevails over North-West India elsewhere the directions are variable. Temperature has fallen in Burma, West of the Punjab, Madras, and Malabar, and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras: and below the normal in other provinces, mostly in Bengal. One inch of rain has been reported from Peshawar, half-an-inch at Calicut, quarter-of-an-inch at Rawalpindi, and light showers in Kushab, Kurrachee, and Cochin. A moderately severe snow-storm has been reported from Quetta, Murree, and Srinagar.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Elphinstone High School took place on Tuesday evening, and was attended by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. The splendid hall of the institution was tastefully decorated for the occasion, which was the work of Mr. Karamath Kheekabhoy Padumsey, who was also responsible for the electric lighting, and their Excellencies, accompanied by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., were received at the entrance by Mr. V. A. Modak, principal of the school. There were also present amongst the visitors, Sir Raymond West, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the Persian Consul, the Hon. Rao Bahadur O. Mulchand, Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Principal Oxenham, Prof. Hawthornthwaite, Dr. R. N. Khory, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. E. D. Talati, and other ladies and gentlemen. During the course of the proceedings the students gave gratifying evidence of their careful training by going through a programme of songs and recitations in Marathi, Gujerathi, Persian, Sanskrit, and English, several of the boys displaying quite unusual ability, particularly Master R. B. Belekar and Master N. A. Kharas.

THE REPORT.

Mr. Modak read the report for the year, which was as follows:—

It is exactly four years this day, since the last prize-giving was held in this hall, under the presidency of H. E. Lord Reay. As on former occasions I propose to lay before your Excellency and this representative assembly a brief account of the school for the period that has elapsed since then. This has been an interval of considerable fluctuation in its attendance, its fee-receipts, and the results of instruction as tested by public examinations. During the first three years the figures show a decline, owing chiefly to the following causes:—Up to 1888, the year in which the last Exhibition was held, this school, teaching as it does the higher standards only, was fed by five different branch institutions. They were all in every way prosperous, and contributed to the uniform growth and prosperity of this school. They had growing attendance and rising fee-receipts, and showed increasing improvement in quality. On the representation of private school-masters, one of these branch institutions was since then transferred to private management, and the remaining four were amalgamated into a single central school. The field of selection which this school formerly possessed was thus considerably narrowed, and its half-yearly supply of boys was materially lessened. Secondly, up to the year above-mentioned, about 5 per cent. of the most intelligent and hard-working boys who were unable to pay full fee of the school, were allowed to pay reduced fee. These reduced-fee-studentships have been done away with, and every boy is now a paying student with the exception of one or two very special cases. This has, in some measure, affected the quality of the work in this school; as the reduced-fee students being most hard-working and intelligent lads, came out very well in the public examinations, and reflected credit on the institution which educated them. Indeed, some of the best Elphinstonians of old times belonged to this class, and I cannot help regretting the withdrawal of this small measure of generous State help to the most promising youths of the poorer classes, however desirable it might be considered on other grounds. As these free-studentships were awarded according to merit in each class, very often double the number of those who actually got them, attended the school in hopes of benefiting by them at least during some months in the year, and in some measure contributed to the improvement of the quality of instruction in the school. This, as well as the wider choice of selection afforded by the different branch schools, have now been diverted in the direction of private institutions. Thirdly, the scholarship contribution of the school, which amounted to about Rs. 1,400 a year, which allowed some 22 monthly scholarships to be granted to the head boys in most of the higher classes, and which, in consequence was another source of strength, both in quality and number, to the school, was gradually reduced and ultimately wholly withdrawn. These changes were undoubtedly made with a view to give further encouragement to private enterprise in the field of education, in obedience to the general recommendations of the Education Commission on this subject. But that they have naturally told both on the numbers and quality of attendance in this school is a fact which has to be noted in judging of its results. Fourthly and lastly, the rapid growth of private enterprise, and the increasing competition between all sorts of schools, many of which carry on their work with hardly any supervision or outside control, led to the deplorable result of encouraging frequent and capricious migration of school-boys, and seriously interfered with the efficiency of instruction. Unfortunately, the University, however unintentionally, helped the growth of this migration by doing away with the wholesome practice of requiring the candidates for Matriculation to produce satisfactory certificates of school attendance. Competing schools being thus ready to receive with open arms all boys that failed to receive promotion in their own schools, and the University allowing even boys regularly attending a school to appear as private students, discipline was greatly interfered with. With a view to check this evil, it was found necessary to strictly prohibit admission of boys from rival schools, and it was also considered desirable to put some check on boys appearing for the Matriculation Examination with private forms, by refusing re-admission to such as followed this objectionable course. But as these wholesome rules could not be rigorously maintained in the absence of co-operation from the managers of private schools, and without the active sympathy of the parents and guardians of children, neither of which was forthcoming, it was considered necessary to modify them, so that they might not operate very injuriously against the Government schools by being very much in advance of the prevalent notions on the subject. The said rules, however, have considerably affected the attendance in this school.

The fluctuation in attendance, above spoken of, caused a similar fluctuation in the fee income, and in the results of public examinations. However, the figures for the present official year show considerable improvement in some respects on the preceding year. In March, 1891, we had about 715 boys on the rolls, whereas we now have about 810. The Matriculation and School Final Examination results show a similar improvement. Out of 86 boys who went up during the previous year for the Matriculation Examination, 43 were successful; whereas in November last 85 boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 58 passed. In the School Final Examination, which is not so popular in Bombay as in the mofussil, last year 5 out of 9 passed the examination, whereas this year 7 out of 9 were successful.

As regards the general condition of the school, Mr. Kirkham, who inspected it last month, has sent in his report to the Director of Public Instruction, and has favoured me with a copy of the same. I am glad to say that, with the exception of some minor shortcomings which he mentions he is on the whole satisfied with the results of his inspection, as will be seen from the following extracts. Speaking of the general condition of the school, Mr. Kirkham states that "the class-teaching, speaking generally, is of a high order of merit." Referring specially to the junior classes of the VII. Standard on both sides of the school, he says "both classes answered with the highest intelligence, clearness, and readiness." He further adds that "the English elocution throughout the school is good, and is wisely made a special subject of attention" and that "the higher classes are decidedly in advance of the mofussil in the power of following qu

lessons for which the Department has sanctioned carefully-selected classics, both prose and poetical, for the different standards. In the highest classes, where the boys come in contact with teachers of longer experience, mature judgment, and deeper sense of responsibility, constant effort is no doubt made to impress on their minds a proper sense of their duty to themselves, to their fellowmen, and to God. Generally speaking, teachers are not unaware of the importance of this feature of instruction, and boys are not entirely left to themselves without guidance in this matter. But what one would like to see is greater earnestness of purpose in this respect than is ordinarily observable. The training of teachers however, specially fitted to carry out the high aims of Government in this respect—aims with which all thoughtful-minded people, whether Natives or Europeans, fully sympathise—is a work which deserves much more serious attention than, I am afraid, has hitherto been accorded to it. Similarly the organisation of the residential system in schools and colleges, which was the chief feature of the work of education in ancient Indian society, and which is also the most important feature of the educational system of modern Europe, is also deserving of the serious consideration of all who are interested in the general well-being of the people of this country. No spare funds, whether public or private, could be better employed than in providing for this great desideratum in our educational system. The last point to which I would allude is physical education. We have a public gymnasium close by, but as yet the number of boys from this school benefiting by its proximity is rather small. In many cases, on the Marathi side at least, the special fee in addition to the school-fee required to be paid for gymnastic training operates adversely to the increase of attendance at the gymnasium. In other cases insufficient nourishment, I am afraid, interferes with boys taking advantage of that useful institution. But so long as the boys continue to be as fond of the game of cricket as they have hitherto been, and take physical exercise in some form or other, there is no necessity to insist upon their attendance at the gymnasium, especially when they are not in a position to pay the additional fee. These are the main features of the history of the school during the past four years, and if I have ventured to rule the last account of my stewardship of it upon any general remarks, they are solely intended to draw the attention of the public to some of the wants and drawbacks of the system of public-school instruction in this province, that the same may, as far as practicable, be removed by the hearty co-operation of the people with the efforts of Government. I thank the assembly, on behalf of the school for their attendance on this occasion. (Applause.)

SIR RAYMOND WEST'S ADDRESS.

Her Excellency Lady Harris having distributed the prizes to the successful students,

Sir Raymond West addressed the students, and said: Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Mr. Modak has desired that I should say a few words on this occasion, and although I shall be entrenching on the ground, which would be much better occupied, this being in all probability the last opportunity I shall have occasion to address an audience in this hall, I am unwilling to allow the opportunity to pass without saying a few words to those who are engaged in carrying on the work, and the students of so important an institution. I will first remind those young gentlemen who have carried off prizes off the debt which they owe to the distinguished lady who had presented the prizes to them—(applause)—and the sympathy manifested in them by this large audience present. Every one of those young men owes it to the distinguished lady sitting here, and those who have honoured this occasion with their presence, to carry on throughout their lives the recollection of this day, and the benefits they have received from this institution, and to form his life and course with the knowledge of the distinction which he has now gained. The honours which young men gain upon occasions of this kind may well become a cause of immense advantage not only to them but to the society they move in, if they take the occasion well to heart and resolve to live worthy of the distinction earned. The young men placed before us may live to occupy distinguished positions in native society. As time moves on circumstances change, and the world widens, and as the different portions of this Great Empire are brought closer and closer together, they may rise to distinguished positions in the State, and I bid them bear in mind the duty they owe to the institution in which they were brought up and the debt they owe to it. I was lately spoken of by a gentleman, who, I see before me, as the father of the University, and I believe that if I remained in this corner of the earth much longer, I might soon become the grandfather. (Laughter.) I stand before you as one who has always taken an interest in education, and there must be many here who have risen from boyhood to manhood, even to middle-age, who remember me taking part in occasions of this kind. My interest has not been a mere voice from the lips, for I have always had a feeling for it at heart, which has guided my public and private life (Loud applause.) I am sure when I leave this country there will be many more with feelings equally warm to education and equally prepared to sympathise with all efforts in so great a cause and sympathise and rejoice that the institution which has done so well in the past does equal work now, and has promise for the future. The institution is one of the most important in the Presidency. It acts as a model to a certain extent to all institutions of the kind in the Presidency, and every progress made here we hail as an example which is sure to be followed in numberless other schools. Every sign of progress witnessed here is attended with infinite fruit elsewhere and will be the cause of imitation and lead to energy being exercised and new spirit brought to bear in all directions. The routine, I observe, remains much as it was. There is no attempt to make the course of education embrace too many subjects and that, to my mind, is a distinct advantage. It is not in school that everything can be learned but it is in school that the mind can be trained and the character formed. It is in the school you form the man, and you send forth those who are capable of undertaking such work as comes to his hands. Mr. Modak has regretted that some of the gratuitous scholarships, which were formerly held in this institution, have either fallen away or were wholly neglected. I think the proper way for the native community to look at that is that it gives them an opportunity of showing benevolence in the best and most useful way, and of serving their own honour and their own country. Looking back, what was more cheering and encouraging than to read the story of those times when scholars in the middle ages, and down to the fourteenth and fifteenth century went about as honourable beggars to obtain means to carry on their studies, and what more honorable or noble than the way in which they were assisted and supported by the hand of the wealthy classes. This is an example, and history teaches by example, not only progress but benevolence. Another point Mr. Modak has touched on is the residential system. I concur with him that there is great advantage to be gained from it. But where the residential system is not possible I think there too, something may be gained in the way in which that defect is filled. The parents of children in the school have thus a duty placed upon them of bringing fitting home influences and examples to bear on them. The language they use, the comments they make on public affairs should assist and aid the education given in this institution. It is quite impossible that the school should do all for a lad's education, the home influences have infinitely more importance. It behoves you as citizens to assist by all the means in your power to assist. If the school goes on in that way, I am sure when I read in my retirement the accounts of your progress—and I shall read them with increasing interest account on the distance, which they say makes the heart grow fonder—every lad who does his duty may depend upon one strong and earnest sympathy, in the land beyond the seas, pouring down blessings on his head, and hoping that they may go on and prosper under the benevolent rule that brings us together. Education, I feel, and I am sure you must feel, is really the great work that England has now to do for India. It is in the training of the population, nearly three hundred millions, and the influence it brings to bear, that may be called the real work of England in this country—perhaps the greatest work of any nation upon earth. Education has taken hold of all European nations, but none have such a field to exercise it in as we have. It is for you, the teacher and pupils of this great institution, to carry on this great work, and to resolve that if England does her duty by you, you will do your duty by England. (Applause.) It is impossible for any nation to go back; they must go forward and imbibe the spirit of the age and reconcile themselves to the interests of the situation. We live in an age of competition, and of new ideas, and every man has to fit himself to play a part in the great scene which lies before him, and he must strenuously work to train his mind for that part. All who go forward so prepared will be rewarded by success, and even if they gain not material success they will always have the consciousness of having done their best, and I say to you in the words we have just heard: "Have courage, go forward, and never say fail." (Loud applause.)

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—My honourable colleague has appealed to you on the grounds of a sympathy which has been aroused by his long and distinguished services in this country, and by the special interest he has taken in and the affection he has for the educational system and progress of this province in particular. I know I have not the advantage which he has had by the length of his service, but I can also appeal to you by reason of a very sympathetic feeling in an institution of this character, namely, that I was trained at a public school myself, and after a very grateful appreciation of the benefits that arise from the education received at public schools, and looking back with the greatest pleasure at the years I have spent at one of these schools, I can assure you that it is possible for me, a new-comer to this country, and scarcely known to you, to take a very great interest in an institution of this character and those of a kindred kind. My honourable colleague has dealt rather with the abstract view of the matter of education to-day and has left it to me to touch upon certain points in the gently critical report that Mr. Modak has read to us. I may say in advance that any criticism made in the way it has been and from such a quarter can be appreciated by those who have direct charge of the educational system of this province. I cannot help thinking that if there is room for objection to the changes that have taken place in the last five or six years as regards the system of encouragement that has been given by Government to higher school education, I cannot help thinking that my predecessor, who undoubtedly had education in all its branches most sincerely at heart, and, who, I should say, had a thorough grasp of the whole system of education, not only in this country but in other parts of the world, must have had very good reasons placed before him for sanctioning such of the changes as have been touched upon by Mr. Modak. For instance, he alluded in the second paragraph of his report to the sources whence the school at one time drew its recruitment. I should say that, undoubtedly, it was recognised at the time of the Education Commission, and since, that it was necessary for India to encourage as much as it could private and aided enterprise, and in fact it is so stated in the report of the Education Commission that this was absolutely essential, and should be recognised, because the time must come sooner or later when the public purse, that is to say, the taxpayer would be unable to bear the burden of the whole system of education which was growing every day owing to the increased demands of the young not only for primary but for higher education. The policy of Government in this country has developed in that direction and has encouraged private enterprise, at the same time giving the great centre of population, Bombay, one model institution, which should be turned to for guidance and for advice and for imitation by private and public institutions aiming at a higher standard such as was maintained in the Elphinstone High School. As regards the subject of free-studentship, although they have been abolished here, it is not only the Elphinstone High School that has suffered by that abolition, but it has been applied equally to all high schools and colleges throughout the province. Formerly there were as many as twenty per cent. of free-studentships, but in many of the schools they were by degrees reduced to five per cent. and subsequently done away with, and they were done away with deliberately, because it was hoped that the public would come forward and, as my honourable colleague has encouraged them to do, give distinction to themselves as well as show their interest in the development of the youth of this country by endowing scholarships and giving those pecuniary advantages as inducements, which, as my honourable colleague has pointed out, were such a benevolent mark of by-gone ages. But Government, when they abolished these free-studentships, did not, as some of the writers in the public press imagine, absorb the money in the public pocket, but they distributed it in another form, namely, at the present time Government gives scholarships in high and middle schools and in that way that aid which was originally given in free-studentships is now given in scholarships. Mr. Modak refers to some theft that has been committed from the resources of the school of a sum of Rs. 1,400 a year, being the scholarship contribution of the school. Well, I have employed all my detective ability to find out where the Rs. 1,400 have gone, and also where they came from, but I cannot lay my finger upon it. (Laughter.) Mr. Modak undoubtedly deals with a serious matter when he mentions in his report the capricious migration of boys from one school to another. All I can say with regard to this matter is that whilst we recognise that it as an evil, Government has been trying, and I think it has been urging in important educational institutions somewhat higher in grade than this High School, to introduce such regulation as shall precede the Matriculation examination, and will, as far as possible, tend to prevent that migration from school to school by insisting upon an endorsement of the certificate by a schoolmaster, and I hope that in that direction something may be done to check migration, which is undoubtedly a disadvantage. I think also that under code rules we have endeavoured to do the same. Notwithstanding all these deterrents and discouragements that the school has to suffer from, I am glad to find that in the last year the numbers have begun to spring up again, and I think you may be sure of this that, if the institution has got real merit in it, it is perfectly certain to secure the patronage. As a matter of fact the Government institutions of this country, if they are well managed, and if there is a real and thorough energy in them, need have no fear for any amount of private or aided enterprise. If they have energy, they are perpectly capable of keeping ahead of all private and aided institutions, and in fact the competition should be mutually advantageous, and seeing, as I do, that the public has returned to its old love and is again patronising in increasing numbers this institution, I cannot help thinking that Mr. Modak's fears have not that sound foundation which he at one time thought they had. As a matter of fact the energy of those belonging to this institution has borne fruit, and the public recognise that while there may be more apparently economical method of educating their children there is a sound system of education in this school which is deserving of their patronage. (Applause.) I need not touch upon the report of the Educational Inspector beyond saying that it appears to me to be of a most satisfactory character. Then there is the subject of a railing round the school, which will certainly be looked to with the saving clause when we can find money for it. (Laughter.) For the better housing of the scholars, I think I am justified in saying that we must look rather to the proper housing of the pupils than shutting them up in a ring fence. Then I come to the paragraph in Mr. Modak's report dealing with the subject of prefects. It so happens it was one of the first things I had to deal with when I came to this country, and I did not approach the subject, I honestly confess, with any great sympathy myself, for I was at a public school where no such system existed, and therefore personally I had an objection to it; but I am aware that in many other public schools in England of equal, if not greater, distinction than the one to which I belonged, the system had been tried and proved a success, and therefore it was right that Government should give some encouragement to the system being tried, and I am glad to see from this report that it is considered in this institution a success. But my young friends, there is something that will make your school a model school for good behaviour, for high principles, and for high thoughts—there is something that will introduce all these advantages far better than any system of espionage, and that is tradition. (Applause.) If your school has got a high tradition, and if you will determine to maintain that tradition, that will keep you straight, and keep you from doing mean things far better than the knowledge that some of your school fellows are looking after you, and I hope that that is the case in the Elphinstone High School, and that it has got a high tradition not only in respect of educational attainment but also of a high moral principle and of good behaviour. (Applause.) You should, as Sir Raymond West has just pointed out in the case of those young men who won their prizes to-day—you should, not only when you are here, but when you go out in the larger world afterwards—remember in every act and in your life that you are boys from the Elphinstone High School—(applause) —and that in everything you say and in everything you do, you have got to remember that what you say and what you do is such as to bring credit and maintain the credit of the old institution to which you belonged. (Applause.) I am glad to see that moral instruction is not neglected where mental education is supposed to be the first object. But it strikes an Englishman as quaint that it should be said that moral instruction is observed in the English lessons. I would rather that it should be said that it was by means of lessons in the vernacular as well as in English that moral instruction was imparted, and I hope, nay more I believe, that that is the case, and that in all the lessons the boys are taught in this school it is regarded that the training of the mind is not the only duty of those who have their tuition under them, but that in every book that they take up and in every lesson that is attempted to be impressed upon their mind, the object aimed at is of a moral as well as of mental education. One could not imagine a more disastrous result than if a nation was to try to train up the youth of the country solely with mental and without moral education. It is impossible to conceive anything more disastrous to society than a highly-trained intellect without that moral balance which directs its actions in life into a groove of high principle and charity which lead to the best actions of men. (Applause.) As regards the residential system, all the public schools in England believe in the system, and I would be glad to see it extended in this country, but it is hopeless to look to the Government to supply needs of that kind. It has not been laid upon the shoulders of Government in England; it has been the result of private enterprise, and that the energy and enterprise to be found in our public school system at home is largely due to the fact that private competition has been introduced amongst school-masters by their having an opportunity of taking in pupils into their own houses. All this is due to private enterprise, and not to assistance from the State. Then a congenial subject is touched by Mr. Modak as regards the physical education that you receive here. Remember that whilst you are here you are going through an education, which, if you use it rightly, will be of great value to you in your after life, and which you will be able to utilise in other matters than literary education which you get here, as, for instance, you can learn here the value of responsibility. I do not wish to lay too great a stress upon the responsibility which comes to a boy who is placed at the head of his fellows in athletic matters, but at the same time it undoubtedly gives him a most valuable training in studying a boy's character and his mind. After all the success of a man in after-life largely depends upon his having those human attributes which enable him to smooth off the rough edges of a man's character and get him to recognise that there is a possibility of agreement, and you will find, if you look about amongst yourselves, that there is that opportunity amongst you of learning a valuable lesson from the responsibility which is placed upon some of you who are taking a lead in the games and sports in which you are able to indulge. A great school like this is nothing more than a little world. When you go out into the world afterwards you will find very much the same characteristics in men that you find now amongst your school-fellows. If you find that you can manage boys, you will very likely find afterwards that you will be able to manage men. I earnestly ask you to attend to your books. I earnestly impress upon your mind this that, whether it be books, whether it be moral or physical education that you get here, you are forming now in your hearts and in your minds that character which you are going to bear till your last day and it will be dependant upon the attention that you now give what that character will be. When that day will come it may be said of you that your life, whether it is public or private, has been one that has brought benefit by your labour, and I feel certain from what I have heard from those who are placed over this institution that you have great advantage in their friendship and their advice. I cannot too earnestly impress upon you this that, whilst you may sometimes be inclined hurriedly and intemperately to think that their advice is unsound, remember that it is advice that comes from experience and in all probability in after life you will find the advice that has been given you by your masters was sound, and from your own experience you will find that it was true. Ladies and gentlemen, I think I may, on your behalf, congratulate the young gentlemen who have won the prizes to-day, and also congratulate those young men who belong to the institution on their behaviour, which has in small part individually but largely collectively conduced to maintain the credit of this great institution and add lustre to the great name it bears, and lastly, but by no means the least, congratulate Mr. Modak and his colleagues on the success which this institution has achieved. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E., seconded by Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C. I. E., a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

At the instance of Mr. Talati, the vice-principal, three cheers were given by the boys for Lord and Lady Harris, and three more for Sir Raymond West.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE following is the programme of entries for to-day's racing:—

1ST RACE.—1 p.m.—"The Zoroastrian Purse." Distance R. C. and straight.
Mr Curselee's ch a c Little John, 8st 10lbs, Kendall.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a h Arab Chief, 9st 8lbs, Ibrahim.
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Putiala, 9st 3lbs, Oomer.
H H Aga Khan's bk a h Aberdeen, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs.

2ND RACE.—1-30 p.m.—"The Mahomedan Cup." Distance 1¼ mile.
Mr Locke's ch a h Acrobat, 7st 2lbs, Kama.
Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 7st 7lbs.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert, 8st, A Wahed.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam, 8st 7lbs, Ahmed.
Mr Newton's g a c Venture, 7st 4lbs, Noormahomed.
Mr Woolmer's b ch h Faugh-a-Ballagh, 8st 11lbs, Robinson.
Captain Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 8st 11lb, Gibbs.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebruse, 8st 12lbs, Oomer.

3RD RACE.—3 p. m.—"Selling Race for all Galloways." Distance ¾ mile.
Mr. Maxwell's, Rs 500, b a gal Warwick, 7st 11lbs.
Hon'ble J H Garstin's, Rs 500, b a gal Petroleum, 6st 13lbs, Hobday.
Khalifa bin Essa's, Rs 500, ch a gal Merrylegs, 7st 11lbs, Luchman.
Aga Jungee Shah's, Rs 500, g a gal Shamrock, 7st 11lbs, Oomer.
Aga Jungee Shaw's, Rs 1,000, b a p Success, 6st 12lbs, Pillaji.
Mr Nichol's, Rs 500, b a p Special, 6st 4lbs, Kama.
Mr Cursetjee's, Rs 500, b a gal Greyboard, 7st 8lbs, Native.
Mr Gordon's, Rs. 500, g a gal. Cassidy, 7st 2lbs, Native.
Captain Harrison's Rs. 500, b a gal, Volunteer, 7st 11lbs, Gibbs.
Mr Moochool Shah's Rs. 1,000, g a gal Speed of Thought, 8st 2lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Woolmer's Rs. 1,500 b a p Minton, 8st 11b, Robinson.

4TH RACE.—3-30 p.m.—"Free Handicap." Distance 2 mile.
Mr Woolmer's b c m Stourbay, 10st 12lbs, Owner.
Colonel Moore's b w g Assurance, 9st 9lbs, Hobday.
Mr Maxwell's b w g Laureate, 7st 7lbs, Clemenson.
Mr Chanmall's bk w g Wizard, 9st 0lbs, Kendall.
Aga Coochick Shah's b w m Minnehaha, 9st 10lbs, C B Mahomed.
Mr Locke's b w Moab, 9st 3lbs, Robinson.
Captain Peyton's b w g Landshark II, 9st 5lbs, Ibrahim.

5TH RACE.—6 p.m.—"The Corinthian Stakes." Distance 1¼ mile.
M and F's b a h Barnum, 9st 10lbs, Abdool Rahman.
Captain Anderson's bk a h Mafeesh, 10st 9lbs, Mr May.
Mr Woolmer's b a h Lottery, 10st, Owner.
Mr Gaye's ch a h Rufus, 9st 10lbs, Mr Beatty.

There was a large attendance at the Mahaluxmi pavilion yesterday evening, when the lotteries in connection with the Third Day's racing were held and the betting was brisk. The following are the results:—

SELLING RACE FOR ALL GALLOWAYS.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Special sold for	5
Minton sold for	100
Volunteer sold for	25
Petroleum sold for	30
Warwick sold for	150
Speed of Thought sold for	50
Greyboard sold for	10
Merrylegs sold for	170
Cassidy sold for	5
Shamrock } Aga Jungeeshaw's Stable	35
Success }	
Total	Rs.1,080.

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Tory sold for	30
Acrobat sold for	10
Sunbeam sold for	45
Mafeesh sold for	210
Alert sold for	60
Venture sold for	10
Faugh-a-Ballagh sold for	230
Tenebruse	65
Total....Rs.	1,180

FREE HANDICAP.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Wizard sold for	70
Assurance sold for	55
Moab sold for	160
Stourbay sold for	95
Minnehaha sold for	40
Landshark II. sold at	55
Laureate sold for	10
Total	985

By the kind permission of the Commanding Officer of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry the band will be in attendance.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.

The following are the names of gentlemen who have subscribed to the "Zoroastrian Purse" Race:—

	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	100
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	50
Mr. Framjee and Bomonjee Dinshaw	30
Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli, C.S.I.	50
Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Kasinath	50
Mr. Kh. N. Seerabai	50
Mr. D. H. B.	40
Mr. J. Gowasjee Jehangier	25
Hon'ble Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E.	25
Mr. J. M. Framjee Petit	25
Mr. Nowrojee Framjee Ardaseer	25
Mr. Curseljee Dhunjeeshaw	25
Mr. Dalal	15
Rs....	530

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

The following are the names of gentlemen who have subscribed to the "Mahomedan Cup" Race:—

	Rs.
Sulliman Abdool Wahed	50
Mr. Ali Bin Ameer	50
Mr. Hajee Ebram Abdool Wahed	50
Mr. Fazulbhai Vitram	25
Mr. Aga Akbar Shah	25
Mr. Oomer Jamall	25
Mr. Hussan Budder	25
Mr. Ali Taleb	25
Mr. Abdools Faras	25
Mr. Ali Abdoola	25
Mr. Sheik Esau bin Kalifia	25
Rs....	350

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HEAD OFFICE:—67, Southwark Street, LONDON.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

RAO BAHADUR GANPATRAO AMRAT MANKAR, Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, said:—I have been Subordinate Judge for twenty years. I have had eight years' experience in the Poona and Sattara Districts. I served eight years in these four Deccan Districts. Served for 3½ years in Poona District after the passing of the Act (1879-83); in Sattara from 1884 to 1888. I think that the Act has had a great effect in reducing the indebtedness of the agriculturists. This has been brought about partly directly and partly indirectly. The most useful provisions of the Act in bringing about this result are Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, the provisions as to exemption from arrest, payment by instalments, &c. (Sections 21 and 22), sections 12 and 13 have taken the greatest share in reducing the indebtedness. They are the most important of all. Going behind the bond is very difficult as no account books are produced as a rule and therefore it was very difficult to make an account. We could not come to a satisfactory conclusion in most cases. Then in those cases we used to adopt the half-principal half-interest rule. But in 1887 the High Court has ruled against this, and we now award the claim where there are no accounts. In estimating the profits of land we tried to ascertain the average profits of an ordinary year. There are no materials on which we can come to satisfactory conclusion as to the actual profits. I have never allowed compounded interest. Practically the last part of clause (d) of Section 13 has been inoperative. The Courts generally fixed interest up to 12 p. c. on mortgage bonds, and up to 24 p. c. in cases of simple bonds. These were the maximum limits. In case of non-agriculturists the interest stated in the bond is allowed by the Courts. This rate is usually higher than that allowed in suits against agriculturists. Instalment decrees were usually passed. There was no particular rule limiting the number of instalments. I have not allowed instalment decrees to extend over ten years. The number of instalments had reference to the rate of interest. Very rarely did I award interest on instalments. There are religious, social and other reasons why agriculturists don't become insolvents. They generally do their best to pay their debts. I don't think this Act has made the agriculturists more prone to making false statements and lying. False defences are not more numerous. I never thought of any case as fit to send up to the Collector under Section 22. I am of opinion that the system of conciliation has effected some good, though not much good. I do not know what really happens before conciliations. I think they intercepted as much as 20 p. c. of the cases which would otherwise have come into Court and been contested. According to my experience I think the people think it is an advantage to them to have this conciliation system. Both sowcars and ryots are pleased. The people I think would still go to the conciliators even if they were not obliged to go before them before going to the Court, if the conciliation system were maintained. I have heard complaints with regard to the system of village registration. Generally, I don't think the complaints are well founded. Of course the people are troubled. I should not have every document registered, but only such as affected land. I approve of the long period of limitation. I think it is an advantage. It prevents frequent renewals. Sowcars generally take new bonds in such cases, not mere acknowledgments. The system of revision has little or no advantage over appeals. Outside the four districts the work of Subordinate Judges is quite as good as in these Districts. I don't think there is any hardship in compelling the parties to appear in Court. I have never had recourse to section 15, for I did not think that anybody else could have settled the claim better. The new bond is made when the interest approaches the amount of the principle and there is good reason therefore for acting in the half-principal half-interest rule.

Witness was surprised to hear that there were a large number of cases in which plaintiffs were allowed to withdraw their cases simply because they were not prepared to go on with the case.

By Mr. Evans: There would have been no reductions in the claims if the Courts were not allowed to reduce the rate of interest and if compound interest was not excluded. I don't think that there could be any large number of cases in which the parties went before the Conciliator and came to an agreement in order to save stamps, the cost of registration, &c. Awards are not increasing. The people are satisfied with the justice they get from the village munsiffs, particularly at Ahmednagar, where the village munsiff has a very good reputation.

To Mr. Lely: I do not think that the Act has injuriously or unjustly affected the sowcars.

To Mr. Ibbetson: The rulings of the Court have now practically fixed the rates of interest, which are lower than the rates the moneylenders used to charge. I think the Act has made the moneylenders more reasonable. I don't think the creditors bring their suits at a time calculated to inconvenience the ryots. I have no reason to think that the sowcars keep duplicate accounts. There are no fixed number of instalments. The reason why standing crops are so seldom attached is that the costs are prohibitive. When a Conciliator sends an agreement to me I send a notice to the two parties calling up on them to show cause why the agreement should not be filed. No copy of the agreement is sent with the notice. The agreement is merely referred to in the notice. Both parties generally bring pleaders when they come into my court. I have in no case appointed a Government pleader to appear for an agriculturist. I have not come across the custom by which people pledge their services.

By Mr. Neill: Very few cases come before me in which agriculturists conduct their own cases. We found that pleaders were necessary in agricultural cases.

By Mr. Lely:—I think the feeling between the ryots and the sowcars is now quite as good as it was 15 years ago, if not better.

The Commission re-assembled on Tuesday.

Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona, said: Before becoming Judge of the Small Cause Court I was Subordinate Judge since 1875. At Junar I was Sub-Judge when the Act was first introduced in November. I was appointed special Sub-Judge under the Act from November 1879 to May 1886. The Act introduced considerable changes into the procedure of the Courts. It made the attendance of defendants compulsory. This has been a success, for formerly they were very reluctant to come forward. There would have been some good in enforcing the attendance of defendant even if the Courts were not empowered to enquire into the history of the transaction, but probably not much good. It is an advantage to the Court to have the defendant before the Court. We can't pass a decree in instalments unless defendant is there. I once did give instalments in a case where defendant was absent. My decision was upset by the High Court. The plaintiff invariably urges, when defendant is absent, that defendant is in solvent circumstances and well able to pay. As regards sections 12 and 13 of the Act, the difficulty was when the creditor produced no accounts. In those cases we applied rather a rough rule. If we found that the earliest available bond appeared to be an old transaction we assumed that half was principal and half interest. The reason for this assumption was that ordinarily a fresh bond was executed for twice the original amount; they added interest. We adopted this rule rather in favour of the plaintiff than defendant, for otherwise he would be liable to have his suit dismissed altogether. This of course would depend on the evidence. The High Court in 1887 ruled against this assumption. I do not know what the Sub-judges now do. This High Court ruling has materially increased the difficulty of applying these sections. It is always difficult to ascertain the actual profits on lands. We ascertained in the first instance the profits of an average year and then allowed in specially bad years. This only enabled us to get at the approximate profits. We could not possibly ascertain the actual profits. We took Government rates of grain to guide us. These Government rates are published periodically during the year. Making up the account under Section 12 is easy enough after obtaining the data. I have never debited any interest along with the principal. I have never allowed accumulated interest. We allowed interest up to 12 per cent. on mortgage bonds, and 18 to 24 per cent. on simple bonds. We thought these rates sufficiently high and did not allow compound interest. I think if compound interest were allowed the lands would be altogether lost to the agriculturists. I think the law of *damdupat* works well and satisfactorily. If the debtor was not paying anything at all the creditor would bring the suit at once. The creditor bring his suit when he thinks he has a chance of recovery. Creditors to save limitation do not as a rule satisfy themselves with mere acknowledgments. It is the practice for sowcars to take new bonds. They think it safer to take new bonds than mere acknowledgments. I am not sure that 6 years and 12 years limitation has assisted the agriculturists. In the case of those who pay regularly the long period is beneficial, as they would not be required to execute fresh bonds. In the case of those who don't pay anything the short period would swell their indebtedness. In my opinion the long periods of limitation should be given a fair trial for some time longer. I should not recommend extending the period of limitation to non-agricultural classes. Day labourers and others should be able to pay small sums more regularly than agriculturists. Their employment is not so precarious. In my opinion agriculturists ought to be specially protected and given special facilities, and it is important to keep them on the land. The point I urge is that the land should continue to be cultivated by the agriculturists who are accustomed to it. [Mr. Neill said that it had been asserted on authority that more than half the money-lenders in Sattara are Coonbees. They were themselves agriculturists]. Witness said that he thought the assistance of pleaders was necessary in suits which fell under Chapter II. of the Act. Pleaders in the District are not as expensive as some supposed. The ryots will not state the whole of the facts in Court. He thinks he ought to put his case in a certain way. If he were asked outside the Court he would probably state the whole of the facts. A pleader would therefore be of assistance. The ryots think that by hiding certain facts they would secure a greater advantage. They are afraid of committing themselves and they are put up by petition writers to hide certain facts. I don't think pleaders' costs in small suits should be certified costs. I think the system of conciliation as introduced by the Act has been of as advantage in saving the defendant some costs. Without very strict and regular supervision the system of conciliation would fail altogether. There are no means of ascertaining what is done before the Conciliator really. I think it is very easy for the conciliator to give the defendant some advice and prevent defendant from becoming a party to a burdensome contract. As the Act stands the conciliator is practically bound to record the agreement come to by the parties. The supervising Judge has to see whether the Conciliator has acted fairly. I think parties ought to be compelled to go before a conciliator if the conciliatory system is to be given a trial. If the Act was to be applied to other districts, I would not recommend the extension of the conciliation system to those districts. I think conciliators have relieved the Courts to some extent—not a very great extent. About half the cases which now go before conciliators would come to Court if there were no conciliators. We have found, in inspecting the records that in some cases before conciliators new bonds are executed without payment of stamp fees or legislation fees. There is a danger of such cases increasing when the advantages of doing so became known. Private Arbitration Courts are also made use of to evade stamp and registration fees. I have sometimes had awards brought to my Court to be filed, in which I suspected very strongly that no money was originally owing by one party to the other, but that the award was itself an original mortgage deed with a decree tacked on, and registration and stamp fees evaded. The ryots do not care very much for the Conciliation system, for they often don't attend when called upon. The system of revision has acted very well and keeps a good check upon the Sub-Judges. It makes the Sub-Judges more careful as a matter of fact. Supervision by revision is more thorough than by appeal. Revision is really appeal without costs. I do not think the Sub-Judges in the four Districts where the Act applies are more careful in their proceedings than the Sub-Judges in other districts. The system of revision make the Sub-Judges go more thoroughly into every case. I do not think that registration is necessary in the case of bonds in which no lien on immoveable property is created. Their mony bonds need not be registered. The necessity to register every bond is troublesome. I don't think the security it gives compensates for the trouble. Looking into the past history of transactions and giving the courts power to reduce the interest would be beneficial if made part of the general law. I think if the general law was amended in the manner suggested in the Government resolution, it would be beneficial. I would not allow every class of person to repudiate his bond. I would limit it to those cases contemplated in the amendment suggested in the Government Resolution. I do not think it is fair to allow only simple interest in every case. The Act has had a fairly general good effect. It has reduced the old debts, a large number of lands in possession of the Sowcars have been redeemed, and the Act when introduced made a favourable impression. The exemption of the agriculturist from arrest and of his land from attachment, and the provision for payment by instalments have all had a beneficial effect. The non-attachment of his lands and the reduction of old debts have produced the greatest beneficial effect. When instalments are decreed my opinion is that the debtors will pay. Who reas if a decree is passed for the whole sum the debtor becomes careless. The Act has not materially reduced the credit of the agriculturists. I do not think it has injuriously affected their moral character. The tendency of the Act has been to make the agriculturists more thrifty. When the Act was first introduced it certainly checked reckless borrowing. I approve of the exemption of lands from attachment and sale unless hypothecated. I approved of this principle being applied to other Districts if the Act is extended to them, providing standing crops may be attached. The process of attaching standing crops is burdensome. The threat of attaching his crops acts as a deterrent on the debtor and induces him to come to a settlement. The insolvency provisions of the Act have been a dead letter. The ryots don't see any particular benefit in becoming insolvents, and they are always ready to promise to pay when they can. They won't repudiate the debt. The ryot seeks sufficiently small yearly instalments

By Mr. Evans.—The power of making enquiry into the past history of transactions if given to the Courts generally would enable the Courts to defeat the creditor's attempts to defeat the Usury Law. I do not think that the law of "Damdupat" hastened legislation to any appreciable extent. I think that in about half the number of cases which went before a conciliator the agreement was brought about through the agency of the Conciliator himself. I reported to the Special Judge some cases in which I thought the agreement was not a fair one. I have had no experience of the refund system.

By Mr. Lely.—In small cases people would be deterred from appealing on account of the costs, but not in a very large number of cases. Nearly three-fourths of the cases tried by the Sub-Judge are examined by the Special Sub-Judge or by the Special Judge himself. I think the provisions regarding Insolvency might well be retaind as they might be of use in future. It would be premature to rescind those provisions altogether.

By Mr. Hammick.—In some cases it is possible that Conciliators may impose agreements upon the parties. If conciliation is to be carried on, it is, I think, desirable that Conciliators should have the power of compelling the attendants of defendants. I do not approve of the system at all. It is not an essential part of the Act. If the Act is to be introduced anywhere else it might be introduced in a more simple form.

By Mr. Evans.—I think that very few people would go to the Conciliator before going to the Court if it was an optional matter with them to go to the Conciliator.

By Mr. Lely.—I think that some cultivators have taken to money-lending since the Act came into force.

By Mr. Ibbetson.—In going behind the bonds with a view to reducing the claims if necessary we often have to assume the half and half rule owing to absence of accounts. We have to do so in about 20 or 25 per cent. of the cases. I would in every district exempt agriculturists from arrest, as the effect would be most serious on him. I would extend the compulsory attendance of parties to all agricultural cases in every district. I would not extend the period of limitation in other Districts. I have no reason to think that the Sowcars sue at a time which they know is inconvenient to the ryot to attend. When accounts are not produced, I really think the accounts do not exist. I do not think fraudulent duplicate accounts are kept. I have never referred any cases to arbitration under Section 15. We generally did not go beyond 7 to 10 years' instalments. I have never allowed interest on instalments, not even when the instalments went over ten years. I did not take rate of interest into account when awarding instalments. I have never under S. 69 appointed a Government pleader to represent the defendant in an agricultural case. I have never come across cases of ryots pledging their labour.

By Mr. Porter.—There is no serious difficulty or inconvenience in having two laws existing side by side, one for agriculturists and another for non-agriculturists. It is only in a few cases that people who are not agriculturists have attempted to take advantage of the law applicable to agriculturists. It would be quite sufficient to have a general provision in a Civil Procedure Court as suggested on page 31 of the Resolution. It is desirable in my opinion that the Courts generally should be empow

SPORTING NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Sportsman" has compiled a list of all cricket matches played between England and Australia since the first eleven-a-side match took place at Melbourne, in March, 1877, and finds that, including the match, finished last week at Sydney, fifteen have been played in Australia and thirteen in England with the following results, namely :—Matches played, 28 ; won by England, 16 ; won by Australia, 9 ; drawn, 3. The Australians have won twice in England ; the Englishmen have won seven times in Australia.—Prof. Landsberger, the well-known sculptor, has been commissioned by the German College of Agriculture to make a statue of the celebrated English race horse, St. Gatien, which, it will be remembered, was bought some months ago by Count Lehndorff for the sum of £14,000, for breeding purposes, and is now in stable at Graditz.—The petition to the Queen, promoted by the Humanitarian League and now in course of signature in various parts of the country, calls Her Majesty's attention to the "cruelties perpetrated throughout England on animals in the name of sport," and concludes with a prayer that "the Royal Hunt and the evils associated with it may be abolished."—The annual general meeting of the members of the London Athletic Club was held on February 9. From the report it appeared that the income for the year was £1393, and the expenditure, £1474, which left a deficit of £75. The election of officers resulted thus : President and honorary treasurer, Mr. J. B. Martin ; vice-presidents, Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., Messrs. G. P. Rogers, P. M. Evans, C. H. Mason, W. M. Chinnery, J. H. A. Reay, Harold Brown, P. J. Burt, H. J. Chinnery, A. J. Puttick, and M. Shearman ; honorary secretary, Mr. S. K. Holman.—Two international football matches under Rugby Rules were played on Saturday, England meeting Ireland at Manchester, and Scotland trying conclusions with Wales at Swansea. Even and exciting games resulted, England winning their match by one goal and one try to nil, and Scotland defeating Wales by one goal and one try to one try.

Scoundrelism on the Turf finds no more forceful illustration that in the crime of dosing horses. That there are men who will proceed to this method for gaining their ends in a race, shows how low humanity can descend in the scale of iniquity. Dosing is the administration of deleterious drugs to deplete the powers of a horse, and render him unfit to perform. The crime is, says the "Road," perpetrated in the interest of a gambling combination, or for revenge by a vindictive groom. Horses that stand high in the betting suddenly go off sick and are disabled for the time being. Favourites that in previous races have outstripped every rival, come straggling in yards in the rear when started. The animals sometimes die, though it must be said that the intention is not generally to kill but to disable for a particular race. The poison is administered in various ways; in a lump of sugar of which all horses are inordinately fond ; in an apple or a few drops on the tongue. In this country, the crime of dosing is called "nobbling." It was frequently practised at the beginning of the present century.

A notable instance was, in 1825, when several horses, entered at Newmarket, were suddenly taken sick, and it was ascertained they had been "nobbled." The perpetrator for a long time remained undiscovered. At last, however, a notorious scoundrel, one Dan Dawson, was caught red-handed poisoning the troughs. During the trial it came out that he had made a regular trade of this nefarious practice, and it was suspected that not a few of the biggest men on the turf were his employers. Dawson was condemned to death and was executed. The most minute precautions are taken to guard race horses from such dangers, yet the cunning of the scoundrels frequently proves more than a match for the care of their owners. A mare once famous in New York, on the eve of a race at Waverly, N. J., was tampered with by a miscreant, and when the race was called, her mouth was found to be in a horrible condition from acid which had been dropped upon her tongue.

In 1842 the famous race horse, Lanercost, was regarded as the certain winner of the Ascot Cup. While he was being conveyed to the course in a van, the grooms in charge stopped at an inn to refresh, leaving one to keep watch. Just after they had gone into the house, two men in sailor dress came out of it, apparently intoxicated. One of them jumped up on a van to take, as he said, "a peep at the horse." The other diverted the attention of the groom. A moment after the man jumped down from the van, and both disappeared. When the race came on, Lanercost came in last. He was never fit to run again. The sailor had, no doubt, administered a powerful drug in the few moments he hung over the side of the van.

Somewhere about the same time, a horse, named Marcus, was the favourite for the St. Leger. The day before the race, while he and several other horses were standing at the Doncaster Arms, an ill-looking fellow entered the kitchen of the hotel and seated himself beside the boiler, from which the stable lads were every now and then drawing water for their horses. There was no one in the kitchen save the maid, servant, and the stranger sent her to fetch a pot of beer. The next morning two horses were found dead in their stalls, while Marcus, who was just able to run, came in last and died next day. A post mortem revealed arsenic in the stomachs of the horses. The loafer of the kitchen had doubtless poisoned the water in the boiler. By the defeat of Marcus, the owner of a horse, named Chorister, won some £7000. There have been several terrible cases of poisoning in the United States of America. Wagner, the famous race horse, was poisoned in 1840 at Nashville, and the result was that the grey mare Gamba, by Pacific, not nearly as good a race horse as Wagner, won the race. Edward Corrigan's great son of Longfellow, Freeland, was poisoned in a fiendish way in the summer of 1882 at St. Louis, a hole being cut in one of his legs and the poison inserted. The consequence was that the horse raced no more that season, but he recovered, and was a good three-year-old and a famous four-year-old.

The Inter-Varsity Boat Race—or, is the Boat Race not enough ?—is already exciting a great deal of attention. Last year both crews were above the average strength, but it seems as if the present eights were to excel the representatives of last season, in all that goes to make up first-class oarsmen. At Oxford practice has been delayed for a couple of weeks, but the men are now hard at work on the river almost every day. Changes are, of course, being made in the eight. H. B. Cotton of Magdalen, has got a trial at bow in place of W. M. Poole, the old Blue, while N. Kendall, who stroked the winners at Moulsford, has been placed at stroke. At Cambridge only one change has taken place. P. H. Illingworth, the well-known Rugby football player, has again been provided with a seat. Old Muttlebury has arrived on the scene for a brief visit, but he will act as mentor during the last fortnight of the training. On paper the Light Blues seem to have a slight pull over their rivals, but many things may happen before 9 April, when, I believe, it has been definitely decided to bring the race off.

When Lord Henry ran against Gone Coon and Friar Lubin in the Craven week last spring, Mr. Tom Jennings had two sovereigns on him, and lost, but he remarked within hearing of a friend, and that friend has never forgotton it, "He will beat them one day." All last year he looked like a cross between a giraffe and a kangaroo, all ends and no middle, but he has now filled up into a really good-looking, powerful horse. He will not be allowed to pose as a probable Lincoln Handicap winner, however, merely on his looks. He will have to give proof of his improvement in racing merit, as well as by running better in his trials than he did last year.

Notwithstanding the fact that Bumptious is a reported non-runner for the "Lincoln," no liberties are attempted with the horse. Judging from the reports from Newmarket, which describe him as taking cantering exercise with Modele on the home ground the other day, he would appear to be better ; but no one would seriously think of recommending him for such a race as that run on the Carholme, until all doubt has been effectually removed. Many things have to be considered besides an enforced interruption in his work. There is always a chance of the ailment returning, although he may be apparently cured.

It appears likely that Fullerton's starting price for the Waterloo Cup of '92 will be about the same as that quoted against him last year. On the night of the draw, the prices laid against the dogs, who occupied the final positions were : 7 to 2 against Fullerton, 1000 to 80 against Faster and Faster, 1000 to 15 against Button Park, and 1000 to 5 against Bovril. Turning over a file of papers I dropped across the "Latest London Betting" for 20 February 1891, and an instructive lesson youthful splungers may glean from it. Wiseman was a decided favorite for the Lincoln Handicap at 11 to 1 ; Lord George at 20's. Ilex and Come Away divided favoritism for the Grand National at 8's. Peter Flower was favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas at 11 to 4, and also for the Derby at 9 to 2.

That rare good judge, Mr. Pallin, has purchased the well-known Sterling horse, Silver. I am not quite sure, says a gossip, whether the story has been told of what Mr. Pallin means to do with the Grand Military Gold Cup he won. He has three sons, and, so that there should be no jealousy, he has left it in his will that on the youngest becoming 21, the three shall ride a steeplechase for it, and the winner have it. No one but an Irish sportsman of the real old sort, would have thought of such a thing.

Baron Rothschild's Wilfrid, by Archiduc—Witchcraft, has improved very much, and he is now as racing-like a colt as can be found at Newmarket. He has accepted for the Derby, and his previous engagements are the Newmarket Stakes and the Ayne Stakes at the Second Spring Meeting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Aspatria, 1,836 tons, Captain G Veale, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE ss Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain R. R. Nell, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo, Mr. Little as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE ss Coralie, 1,881 tons. Captain R Bennington, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE ss Etona, 1,613, tons, Captain L C Welch, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr. Mallggiani as a cabin passenger.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's s s Electra, 656 tons, Captain H S Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with telegraph cables.

THE s s Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain John H Robson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE s s Kt Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff (6th January), with a cargo of 5,061 tons coal and 148 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Monroe	1436	Jones	A	F Muir & Co
,, K. Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
,, Afghan	1439	Golding	D	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Avoca	904	Nacoda	E	A Munji
,, W. Jackot	1404	Care	F	Cursetji and Eduji
,, Umballa	1242	Lewis	H J	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Hajeen	1785	Crawford	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Krishna	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
,, Etona	1613	Welch	N	W & A Graham &Co
,, Coralie	1881	Bennington	Q	Beyts Craig & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Indrani	2237	Burkill	1	K Nixon & Co
,, Britannia	1691	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, R. Rubattino	2044	Giacomo	3	F Bozzoni
,, Aspatria	1835	Veale	8	C Eduljee.
,, Mameluke	1702	Gill	10	K Nixon & Co
,, T. Heymann	1550	Fernam	15	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Clio	1779	Niel	16	Finlay Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Kt. Companion (s)	Durant	Cardiff, Feb 6.
2	Electra (s)	Smith	Aden, Feb 22.
	Culna (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, Jan 30.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Colombo, &c.
	Mameluke (s)	Gill	Marseilles.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Mussowa.
	Etona (s)	Welch	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Aspatria, Veale, for Hull.
,, Coralie, Bennington, for Hamburg.
,, Clio, Neill, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Malwa, for China, &c.
,, Emir, for Marseilles.
,, Venetia, for China, &c.
,, Culna, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Longstone, for Hamburg.
,, Kapurthala, for K. coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
26 Maharani s ..... Budd ..... Rangoon, Feb 12.
Clan Macintosh s .. McAllister .. Glasgow, Jan 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26.—Steamers Rasmara, Comilla, Kohinur and Ganges, barques Thomas S. Stowe and Henriette.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
23 Katoria s .... Negapatam.
Fultala s .... Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—2 cases silvered plate glass, T Ebramjee ; 10 barrels lubricating oil, J Jehangir and Co ; 31 barrels vegetable oil, Ewart Latham and Co ; 50 cases candles, A Shaik Adum.
Kirby Hall s—3 packages earthenware, G H Cullian ; 19 cases hardware, H M Abba ; 5 cases silvered plate glass, S R Sookhia.
Wermeth Hall s—10 cases tobacco, G Vujeshunker.
Asia s—25 cases school slates, A Ebrahim ; 31 cases butter and provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Adowa s—37 kegs paint, 40 drums linseed oil and 100 casks cement, T Sharp and Co.
Almora s—6 cases soap, D R Dady and Co.
Rome s—40 cases medicine, C Nuthoo and Co ; 9 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co ; 9 packages stationery, &c, A Abdoolally ; 5 cases ink, K Abdoolhoosen.
Siam s—8 cases books, &c, Thacker and Co.

FROM HULL.

Iago s—39 bales brown paper, B Sazba and Co.

FROM BIRKENHEAD.

Europa s—2 casks carriage lamps, Khoras Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—18½ cwts condiments, R D Subedar ; 19 bales wool, T Chimondas, 22 bales wool, Cassom Soomar ; 85 bales wool, C Nanjee.
Ionia s—13,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, and 5,223 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 460 cwts myrabolams, S Dossa and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—4½ cwts ivory, M Jesasmy.
White Jacket s—47½ cwts indigo, G Rangoomal ; 39½ cwts coir yarn, D Meneckjee and Co ; 281 cwts olibanum, E Visram.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2,250 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Aspatria s—930½ cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Husraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altonower s—4,000 cwts wheat and 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—4,000 cwts jowaree, 6,000 cwts wheat and 41,740 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri.
Britannia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,047 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 235 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hajeen s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Therese Heymann s—1,295 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Therese Heymann s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—3,600 cwts wheat, F Li Batliboi and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—135 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 45 bales twist, The Jamsed M Co ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 250 bales twist and 350 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 382 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 220 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 237 cwts sharkfins and 35 cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6 bales twist, F Pestonjee ; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 40 cwts condiments, D Merwanjee and Co ; 54 cwts sharkfins and 20 cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee.
Malwa s—84 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 20 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co ; 30 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 250 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—275 bales cotton, Dinshaw, D Currance and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—781 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 6th February, 1892 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,75,472	8,91,821	4,675	10,72,968
Corresponding week last year, 0 pen 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	11,36,690
Decrease				Rs. 53,722

NOTICES.

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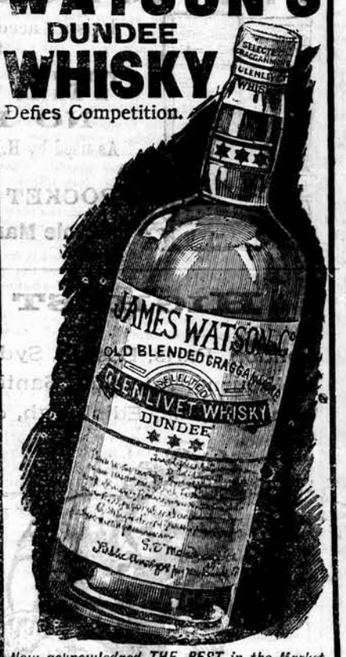

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Rheumatism	Fever
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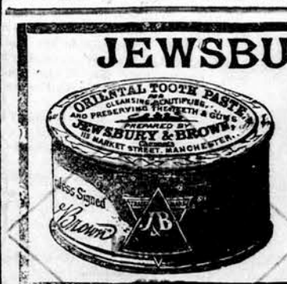

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of Iron, cinchona
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
FILTERS

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B O S are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
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12 Years Old * * *
(Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old * *
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*
B O S is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
B O S *is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*
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English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

Bottled Ale & Stout
READ BROTHERS, LONDON
Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4.
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READ BROTHERS LONDON BOTTLED ALE & STOUT
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Sole Agents:
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